THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 74. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

CABRAL AND SUMNER

The Letter of Captain Temple.

The Troubles of "Erie."

Massacre of Americans in Mexico.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Commissioners Visit the President—A Long Conference—The Report not Discussed.

A Washington despatch to the New York *Tribune* says:—The health of Mr. Wade, which was regarded with anxiety by his friends last night was so far improved as to enable him to visit the President to-day with the other commissioners, who were accompanied by Mr. Fred. Douglass, General Sigel, and other gentlemen officially connected with the expedition. Mr. Wade's complete and speedy recovery is regarded as certain, if he permitted to remain quiet for a day or two.

The President received the gentlemen very kindly, and the conference lasted nearly two hours. General matters relating to the island, its climate, healthfulness, the comfort of the commissioners, their entertainment, etc., were referred to, and the President manifested much feeling when he was assured that the climate was regarded as healthful, and other advantages were enumerated. "I knew it was so," he said. "I have been well informed upon the question, and I have long known that the climate of Santo Domingo was as you have described it."

Mr. Wade and Dr. Howe did most of the talking on the part of the commissioners, and both expressed the belief that Cabral is of the class of brigands who infest the Grecian and Turkish border.

The excitement regarding the reported loss of the commissioners and party by shipwreck was made the subject of comment and congratulation, but nothing was said about the delay and procrastination of the commissioners; nor was the expected report further referred to. The commissioners said they had the report in preparation, and that they would present it when it was finished, and the President signified his satisfaction, and did not ask when it would be ready nor what it would contain.

Mr. Wade's illness will delay the report somewhat, but it is probable it will be ready before the end of the week. It is thought, from the well-known views of Mr. Wade and Dr. Howe, that the report will guardedly suggest the importance of any early consideration of the Santo Domingo question by Congress, owing to the helpless and hopeless condition of the people of the island, which was brought about or engendered largely by the persuasive conduct of the United States for the past two years. From opinions expressed to-night, it is by no means certain that Congress will postpone the subject of annexation until next winter.

The Authenticity of Captain Temple's Letter.

The *Tribune* has also the following Washington despatch:—Doubt having been expressed by the Secretary of the Navy and others regarding the authenticity of the letter to Commissioner Wade, signed by Captain Temple, of the steamer Tennessee, published in the *Tribune*, in which the writer refers to the atttiude of the United States in protecting the Baez Government against Cabral, it is proper to say that the *Tribune* correspondent accompanying the Santo Domingo expedition, who arrived last night, confirms the authenticity of the letter by stating that he copied it from the original letter in the handwriting of Captain Temple, with which he is familiar, and that he is positive that not only the signature was the autograph of Captain Temple, but that the date, designation, and text were in his handwriting. The letter, as the *Tribune* correspondent remembers, was written on ordinary letter paper, with a lead pencil, and while there was nothing about it which indicated that it was official, it did not bear any marks showing that the writer regarded it as private or personal. It was directed to Mr. Wade in the ordinary manner, and it was regarded by him as unnecessary, and not entitled to attention.

He therefore did not answer it, but gave his views of the case to Captain Temple verbally. It was copied by the correspondent of the *Tribune* from the original furnished him by Mr. Wade, and he says that until Captain Temple or Mr. Wade denies the genuineness of the letter, it is unnecessary for him to present further proof. The facts which called the letter forth were recited in the *Tribune* when the letter was first published. They were, simply, that two or three newspaper correspondents, furnished with letters of introduction to Cabral from his friends and agents in the United States, were anxious to visit his encampment, if such a thing existed; and, in furtherance of their desire, they applied to Baez for a safe conduct through his lines. This application was first made to Baez at Santo Domingo, and subsequently at Azua. At first it was refused by Baez, who stated the importance of his position, and the censure and injury to him and his cause, as well as to annexation, if any gentleman attached to the commission should be taken by Cabral or killed by his soldiers. He therefore urged the gentlemen to forego their undertaking.

The correspondents insisting that they were individuals, responsible neither to him nor his administration, and not even to the commissioners themselves, and that they were willing to take the responsibility, and would hold neither one government nor the other liable for their acts, the "Jockey President" was forced, much against his will, to withdraw his embargo and give his consent to the proposed expedition across the country in pursuit of the rebel chief.

If Mr. Wade, President Baez, or anybody else, referred the matter to Captain Temple for his views, it could not be ascertained by the correspondent of the *Tribune*, after diligent inquiry, and it is supposed that Captain Temple's personal regard for the gentlemen composing the proposed expedition induced him to interfere in the matter. The letter was written to Mr. Wade while he was in Azua, four miles from the landing, and the Tennessee was anchored in the bay.

Cabral Goes Back on His Friend Sumner.

The N. Y. *Times'* Washington correspondent writes:—

Mr. Sumner's friend and revolutionary patriot, Jose Maria Cabral, who has been so often quoted by the Senator, is at last heard from in a reliable shape, but to an effect which upsets the Senator's calculations, and shows that, being in error as to everything else in regard to San Domingo, he is also in error as to Cabral, according to Cabral himself.

The following interesting letter was obtained by the San Domingo Commission at Port-au-Prince, from a friend of Cabral, and is genuine, beyond question. It will be seen that Cabral is even more solicitous for the truth of history than the Massachusetts Senator:—

NEYBO, Feb. 18, 1871.—To the Honorable the President of the Senate of the United States of America, Washington.—SIR:—The Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, in his speech on the proposed annexation of the island of San Domingo, delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 21st of December, 1870, says, referring to my actual policy:—"I am assured that his policy is to bring the two governments of Dominica and Hayti once more together, as they were down to the revolution and war, which lasted from 1845 to 1848, terminating in the uncertain independence of the Dominican part of the island." The policy which Senator Sumner attributes to me not being the one that either my party or myself are pursuing, I consider it my duty to protest, as I do hereby protest, against this part of said speech and in so doing I believe that I have well interpreted the views of my associates, and fulfilled one of the sacred duties imposed upon me as a party leader. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

J. M. CABRAL.

FISK IN TROUBLE.

Erie in the Sheriff's Hands—Large Seizure of Property.

PORT JERVIS, March 28.—This place has been thrown into a high state of excitement by the appearance of the Sheriff of Orange county with writs, which he has served against the Erie Railway Company. C. C. Dyke, who recently obtained a judgment for $35,000 against the Erie Company, for injuries received at Carr's Rock, had an execution issued, by advice of his attorneys, from the Supreme Court of Kings county, to satisfy the judgment, as the Erie Company intended to carry his case to the Supreme Court. The writ was addressed to the Sheriff of Orange county, Colonel Weygant, and last night he came to this place armed with his authority, and accompanied by the attorney of Mr. Dyke. About 11 o'clock he levied upon sixteen locomotives belonging to the company, and set a watch to prevent the getting up of steam upon any of them. Superintendent Reddington, of the Delaware Division, witnessed the unexpected raid of the sheriff, and could not conceal his astonishment at the extraordinary state of affairs. This morning bills were posted about the streets announcing the sale of the locomotives by the sheriff, to come off at the Delaware House in this place, on the 3d of April next. This was the first public intimation of the movement, and in a short time crowds gathered around the bills to read them.

The sheriff did not rest with levying on the locomotives. The rolling stock of the Erie Railway is mortgaged for $75,000,000, and property under attachment with such a prior claim as that against it would be of little use to the person directly interested in this matter. So Sheriff Weygant has been engaged during the day in levying upon 6000 railroad ties and 4000 or 5000 cords of wood, and upon the iron used in the company's machine shop, which is probably the most important levy of all. These will be advertised for sale within a week, if the matter is not settled before.

At Hornellsville a train was levied upon yesterday, and detained till it was ascertained that it carried the mail, when it was allowed to proceed. The Sheriff of Rockland county levied this evening upon two locomotives and all the personal property of the Erie Railway at Suffern. This is likely to interfere with the running of two passenger trains known as the "Suffern accommodations." It is also said that the palace car James Fisk, Jr., and considerable personal property belonging to the Erie Railway, were attached yesterday at Buffalo.

METHODISM.

Appointments of the Newark Conference.

The Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference met yesterday. After the passage of various resolutions, the appointments were read as follows, and the conference adjourned:—

Newark District.—J. T. CRANE, Presiding Elder. Halsey Street, Newark, J. Chadwick; Market Street, Newark, H. W. Simpson; Franklin Street, Newark, J. R. Danlels; Clinton Street, Newark, R. Van Horn; Union Street, Newark, D. Waters; Central Church, Newark, A. Cookman; Eighth Avenue, Newark, H. B. Opdyke; St. Paul's, Newark, O. H. Tiffany; Trinity, Newark, J. S. Boswell; St. John's, Newark, H. Von Bokelhoen; Park Newark, N. Scarlett; Roseville, J. R. Adams; Centenary, Newark, R. B. Collins; City Mission, Newark, F. Lummis; Belleville, J. F. Daily; Franklin, G. T. Jackson; Bloomfield, S. T. Baldwin; Montclair, T. R. Langdon; Orange, First Church, W. Day; Orange, Calvary, G. Raymond; Irvington, William Gill; Springfield, J. E. Hancock; Millburn, J. N. Crane; Summit, W. Galloway; Madison, S. Parsons; Danville, C. A. Lippincott; Hibernia, A. M. Harris; Boonton, T. Waters; Pine Brook, J. B. Taylor; Little Falls, E. P. Crane; Verona, J. S. Gilbert.

Jersey City District.—A. L. BRICE, Presiding Elder. Trinity Church, D. W. Bartine; St. Paul's, C. La Rue; Hedding, J. M. Freeman; Centenary, J. B. Faulks; Emory, J. Atkinson; Lafayette, W. Hoagland; Simpson, J. B. Lockwood; Greenville, E. Clement; Hoboken, W. Tunison; Palisade, J. S. Porter; West End, C. R. Barnes; Hackensack, Warren Street, A. Compton; Asbury, A. H. Tuttle; Passaic, G. H. Whitney. Patterson—Cross Street, D. R. Lowry; Prospect Street, T. E. Gordon; Market Street, J. L. Hurlbut; Paterson Avenue, S. T. Jones; Grace Church, G. N. Fitzgerald; Bloomingdale, M. O. Reed; New Prospect, R. Jones; Godwinville, S. K. Doolittle; Spring Valley, J. Jacobus; Mechanicsville, W. H. Dickens; Alpine, T. Doolittle; Stony Point, J. W. Oole; Haverstraw, I. H. Smith; Rockland Lake, W. Stout; Nyack, S. B. Rouey.

Elizabeth District.—J. AYRES, Presiding Elder. Elizabeth—Fulton Street, G. Winter; St. Paul's, L. R. Dunn; Elizabeth avenue, R. S. Arndt. Railway—First Church, S. D. Updyke; Second Church, B. O. Parvin; Cranford, J. Harris; Westfield, J. C. Reed; Woodbridge, E. M. Griffith; Perth Amboy, S. W. Hilliard; New Providence, A. M. Palmer; Plainfield, J. Byan; New Dover, T. Frazee; Bound Brook, E. V. King; Somerville, R. Nnomas; Sargeantville, A. Van Deusen; Flemington, A. Brown. Staten Island—St. Paul's, E. Dickerson; Bethel, J. M. Van Zant; Asbury, J. M. Tuttle; Grace Church, —— Coyle; Trinity, —— Rogers; Stapleton, J. Spelman.

Morristown District.—M. E. ELLISON, Presiding Elder. Rockaway, A. Craig; Port Orwn, J. Thomas; Succasunna, J. P. Ford; Flanders, T. Robins; Hackettstown, C. E. Little; Vienna, J. H. Runyon; Batteville, C. A. Wambough; Belvidere, B. Kelly; Phillipsburg, J. W. Surran; Oxford, S. K. Russell; Anderson, J. S. Hays; Washington, R. H. Yard; Asbury, J. N. Keys; Bloomsbury, W. C. Nelson; Frenchtown, C. Clark, Jr.; Everrettstown, W. H. Ruth; Union, T. T. Camofield; Clarksville, W. Chamberlain; Quakertown, T. Ditag; Clinton, W. N. Searles; New Germantown, N. S. Swaim; Colesburg, H. Bellis; Mechanicsville, S. P. Lacey; Baskingridge, S. Woodruff; Bernardsville, St. J. Hilter; Peapack, W. Haggerty; Mendham, T. S. Stratton; New Vernon, J. Wilson; Morristown, J. K. Burr.

Newton District.—J. N. VAN ZANDT, Presiding Elder.—Newton, Charles Winans; Fort Jervis, J. J. Morrow.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Frightful Massacre of Americans.

A New Mexican correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes:—

It is reported here that a party of Americans—seven men and one woman—were attacked by Apaches between Casas Grande and Garaland, Mexico, near the United States line. Six were killed on the spot, the woman among the number. Two who were on horseback, although lanced, made their escape; one, however, died before reaching Casas Grande. They had been travelling with a train, but at the time of the slaughter they were five miles in advance of the train.

Since writing the above the Western stage has arrived, bringing confirmatory reports. The conductor also says that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kerl, of Fort Bayard, were of the party—both killed. Mrs. Kerl was the daughter of Major Rizha. It is further reported that the stage was attacked by Apaches between Tucson and Maricopa Wells, and that the driver is missing. The conductor reached Tucson badly wounded.

THE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT.

Sketch of Louis Blanqui.

Louis Auguste Blanqui, the French revolutionary leader, is a Parisian, and has attained the advanced age of sixty-six years. He is of a restless, intractable disposition, and has shared in most of the conspiracies and revolutionary attempts in France since the demonstration in 1827 against the Government of Charles X. After incurring imprisonment on two previous occasions, he was tried before the Chamber of Peers, in 1840, for complicity in the outbreak of May 12, 1839, and was sentenced to death. His sentence, at the last moment, was commuted to imprisonment for life. Released by the Revolution of '48, he soon engaged in conspiracy again, and was the leading spirit of the ultra-radical clubs. He took part in the riot of May 15, 1848, for which he was tried before the High Court of Bourges, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. He was set at liberty by the amnesty of 1859, but, two years later, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for being a member of a secret society.

JEFF. DAVIS.

More About His Speech in Selma—The Cause of the Rebellion Not One of the Dead Issues with Him.

We find in the Selma (Ala.) *Press* of Saturday last a more complete account of the reception given Jefferson Davis, in that city, than was contained in the Democratic papers published there. The *Press*, which is a Republican paper, describes the affair and reports Davis' speech thus:—

"Mr. Jefferson Davis, President of a Memphis life insurance company, arrived in this city on Sunday night, from Montgomery. On Monday he received many calls, and in the evening he held quite a levee in the parlor of Kelpp's Hotel, which was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. About 11 o'clock a brass band appeared on Alabama street, in front of the hotel, accompanied by a crowd of two or three hundred people. The band discoursed 'The Bonnie Blue Flag,' and on the cessation of the music, loud calls were made for 'Davis,' 'Davis.' In answer to the call the chief of the fallen Confederacy appeared on the balcony, and addressed the crowd for about ten minutes in a strain of impressive eloquence, which told with powerful effect upon his hearers. He commenced by complimenting, in general terms, the people of Alabama. He had always loved them, and now felt that he could rest in peace with them forever. They were bone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh. Alabama and his own State of Mississippi were yet one in principle, as they once had been one in territory. Their people had sent forth their sons to battle on the same fields for their rights as States. But, asked the speaker with bitter emphasis, are they States now? Yet, proceeding in an exultant tone, he declared that State sovereignty, although defeated in the late struggle, will ultimately triumph; its day of success might not come in his time, but he would live and die in the belief that it would surely triumph. He declared that no people on earth had ever suffered as had the Southern people since the surrender of the Southern armies, and he loved them for the fortitude with which they had borne the oppression heaped upon them. He had always been willing to give his life for his people, and now if any Yankee power wanted his blood to atone for any action of the Southern people, they could take it. On him the Government had done its worst, and for himself he did not care, but for the sake of the people whom he loved, he would forbear to express more fully the feelings of his heart. He never had asked pardon for what he had done, and he never would, for he felt that he had done no wrong. Mr. Davis concluded amid the applause of the crowd, which had loudly cheered the salient points of his speech. As he retired the band struck up 'Dixie,' after which calls were made for General Pettus and General Morgan, but no response was accorded, and the crowd soon after separated. Mr. Davis looks to be in fine health."

Commenting editorially upon these utterances the *Press* says:—

"In his brief speech in this city on Monday night last Jefferson Davis reiterated his faith in the doctrine of State sovereignty, and asserting his belief in its ultimate triumph. This is the first occasion of which we have any knowledge that Mr. Davis has, in public, touched upon the general political questions that agitate the country. It must be that the recent election in New Hampshire, the native State of his friend Pierce, produced an unusual degree of exultation in his mind. It may be that the expectation of a Democratic success in the Presidential contest of 1872 was strengthened and confirmed into confidence, and he would no doubt consider such a victory as the ultimate triumph of State sovereignty. It is well that the people all over the country should know that so distinguished a champion of State sovereignty as Jefferson Davis has not given up hope of the ultimate triumph of that cause. In its behalf great armies have been raised, a gigantic war waged, bloody battles fought, public debt has been piled mountain high, and widows and orphans created by hundreds of thousands—yet it did not succeed. But now the chief who championed it, and who marshalled its forces, tells the people that he yet has confidence in its ultimate triumph. We commend these views to the consideration of that portion of the Northern press and people which has been led to believe that the cause of the Rebellion is a 'dead issue' in the minds of leading men at the South."

ASTONISHING BURGLARY.

Chloroforming a Citizen, and Going Through his Effects.

The N. Y. *Sun* to-day says:—

On Wednesday morning the residence of Mr. A. D. Nelson, at No. 31 Grove street, was ransacked and robbed by burglars. The house is occupied by Mr. Nelson, his sister Mrs. Dusenbury, and several others belonging to the family. Mr. Nelson, on the night of the robbery, being ill, slept on a lounge in the back parlor. His sister occupied a room overhead, with a young lady. On Tuesday night Mr. Nelson retired as usual, throwing his waistcoat, which contained two three-carat diamonds, five hundred dollars in money, and some five-twenty bonds, on a chair near him. At about 1 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Dusenbury was startled by a noise.

She jumped up, and striking a light, hurried to the head of the staircase, and saw a strange man walking down stairs. Summoning courage, she ran down stairs and into the back parlor. As she entered the room a strong smell of chloroform nearly overpowered her. Going up to the lounge, on which her brother slept, she found him breathing heavily, and under the influence of the powerful anæsthetic.

Not a moment was to be lost. The thief was decamping with his booty. Hearing him walking in the basement, she ran thither just in time to catch his coat tail; but he jerked it out of her hands, slammed the door in her face, and coolly walked away.

On investigation it was ascertained that he had taken all of Mr. Nelson's clothes, including the waistcoat which contained his valuables. The bureau drawer in the basement had been ransacked, and all the table linen and silver had been stolen.

The whole loss amounts to about $5000.

Mr. Nelson was aroused after awhile, though very weak under the effect of the chloroform. It was unlucky for the thieves that they did not ransack the second floor, where there were ten thousand dollars in unregistered United States bonds, in an accessible place.

This same family has been robbed several times within the past three years. A reward of $2400 has been offered.

THE PHILA. COLLECTORSHIP.

Forney and McClure.

Colonel Forney is, no doubt, of the opinion that he outranks Colonel McClure. When the news of Mr. Forney's appointment to the Collectorship of the port of Philadelphia reached this city, this despatch was sent over the wires:

HARRISBURG, March 23.

Colonel John W. Forney:—"Halt."

A. K. MCCLURE.

Forney didn't halt.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

Thiers and Chanzy.

After the vote on the treaty of peace had been taken in the National Assembly at Bordeaux, General Chanzy approached M. Thiers and addressed him as follows:—"Mr. President, I thank you for your kind words regarding myself, but I must tell you that I have come to vote for war, because I think there is yet a possibility of success." "How, General! you believe war is yet possible! and when I called upon all those who believe in the possibility of carrying on the war to come forward and give their reasons in order that we may be convinced—when I just now made this last appeal, you did not even rise to say a word." "Sir," replied the General, "I am not a man of words; I am a man of action." To which M. Thiers said, drily, "Well, if you are a man of action you ought to have kept Le Mans. You would have very much facilitated the negotiations."

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The French Revolution

Reorganizing the National Guard.

Garibaldi Offered the Command.

The Raising of Troops.

The Late Election Farce.

New Roumanian Cabinet

Opening of the "Royal Albert" Hall

Matters at Harrisburg.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Actions of the Insurrectionists.

PARIS, March 28.—This afternoon the subcommittee was formed, consisting of twelve members. M. Assy is the real president and

Garibaldi Honorary President

of the committee. Decrees were issued for the formation of twenty-five batalions of infantry, twenty batteries of artillery, and fifteen batteries of mitrailleuses.

The National Guard

are to be paid two and a half francs daily. General Duval organizes the artillery; General Henry the infantry, and General Bergertt the cavalry. They are authorized

To Levy Requisitions

on everything.

M. Gonghier, a member of the committee, is commander of the gunboats in the Seine.

M. Flourens has resigned.

M. Volgranne is suspended, and General Garibaldi has been offered the supreme command of the National Guards. It is not known whether he will accept.

The Commune

will be officially proclaimed on Thursday next.

Of 330,000

Registered Voters

in Paris only 130,000 voted.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—The Patriarch of Constantinople has complained to the Russian Synod that

The Sublime Perte

is disturbing the order of the Church in Bulgaria.

The Answer of the Synod

will appear in the official journal to-morrow.

BUCHAREST, March 28.—The

New Roumanian Cabinet

has been formed, with General Till as Minister of Public Works, and Floresco as Minister of War. In consequence of the passage of an indirect

Vote of Censure,

it is expected that the dissolution of the Chamber will be announced to-morrow.

Grand Opening of the "Royal Albert Hall" in London.

LONDON, March 29.—The Royal Albert Hall of Science and Art, at Kensington, was opened to-day to public use, by the Queen in person, in the presence of fully ten thousand spectators. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince Arthur, Prince Christian, the Princess Louise, Marquis of Lorne, the Princess Beatrice, and a very large number of the nobility were in attendance.

Control of the Insurgents.

LONDON, March 29.—At noon yesterday Paris was quiet, and the insurgent committee still retained all the important positions. Schoelcher has resigned.

The committee

Dismissed Twenty-five Officials

in the Department of Finance for disobedience. The *Cri du Peuple* opposes the election of a commander-in-chief of the National Guard as dangerous and useless, and urges the

Deposition of the Assembly.

The *Verite* says the committee are hindering

Seed and Corn Sent from America

from reaching farmers.

The *Francais*, *Debats*, *Siecle*, and *Verite* blame the

Inaction and Reaction

of the Assembly. The

Commune was Proclaimed

in Place Hotel de Ville at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Speeches were made by members of the communial, but were quite inaudible at a little distance. The approaches to the place were filled by an enormous crowd of Nationals, who often raised their caps on the points of their bayonets, at the same time zealously

Cheering the Republic.

Sixty guns had been collected in the place, and salvos of artillery were repeatedly fired.

A Letter from General Cremer

repudiating the committee is published.

The Bank of France

has again advanced five hundred thousand francs to the insurgents. The Postal Director refuses to give up his functions to the appointee of the committee.

The Prussians are Concentrating

at L'Isle Adam, near Paris, and will remain there until the disorder in the city is at an end.

The *Times'* special from Versailles says

Forty Thousand Prussians

are expected there to-morrow. The Government is steadily organizing a trustworthy force for a

March upon Paris,

which will possibly be made in about eight days. It is said preparations are being made for the

Removal of the Assembly

to Fontainebleau, and the Republican Committee at Marseilles has issued a proclamation recognizing the Paris Government.

Marseilles is Tranquil,

and the strikes have ceased. The Nationals of the city have elected M. Ducoin their colonel.

A despatch from Ayr says the Minister of War has declared Marseilles in a state of siege.

A correspondence from Versailles says

M. Garnier,

a member of the Central Committee, was condemned to death as a contumacious Bonapartist.

PARIS, March 29.—Paris is quiet to-day.

The Red Flag

is displayed everywhere.

The Central Committee has Split,

and some of its members have been arrested by their colleagues.

Diplomatic Intercourse

at Versailles is represented as extremely difficult.

LONDON, March 29.—A despatch to the *Daily News* from Brussels says the Arab chief

Sidi Mokrani,

with forty thousand troops, is within twenty-five leagues of Algiers, and has declared war against France.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 29—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. American securities firmer. United States Bonds of 1862, 92¾; of 1865, old, 91¾; of 1867, 91½; ten-forties, 89¼. Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110¾; Great Western, 34.

FRANKFORT, March 28.—United States Bonds closed at 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 29—11:30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 7⅛d.; Orleans, 7⅛d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 29—1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92¾. American securities quiet and steady. Great Western Railroad firmer at 39.

FROM THE STATE.

The Oystermen's Association.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, March 29.—A committee of the Oystermen's Association of Philadelphia, consisting of Messrs. Joseph Brady and Thomas Close, have been at Harrisburg since yesterday, urging the passage of a resolution to protect oystermen of this State who wish to operate in Delaware Bay. They assert that recently a law of New Jersey had been put in force, which prohibits any persons but residents of that State from dredging for oysters within a certain distance of the Jersey shore.

The law is so framed as absolutely to prevent any of our citizens from even obtaining a license or procuring the services of any Jerseyman. The result has been that nearly five hundred vessels are now idle at the Philadelphia wharves, and as their crews average five men each, upwards of twenty-five hundred men are thrown out of employment. Messrs. Brady and Close have appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and have argued their case with such ability and success that the Legislature will undoubtedly pass the resolutions which have already been presented.

FROM WASHINGTON

Government Weather Report.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1871—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty four hours:—The high pressure on Tuesday morning over the Ohio valley and Lake Michigan, after moving to the northeast, turned southeastward, and is now central over Chesapeake Bay. The barometer has fallen somewhat on the Gulf and in the northwest. It has remained nearly stationary in the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific coast. The temperature has increased throughout the Mississippi Valley, but diminished in the Eastern States. The clouds prevailing on Tuesday morning on the East Atlantic and lower lakes have cleared away, but threatening weather has set in upon the Gulf and in the Southwest. Northwesterly winds have prevailed on the Middle and East Atlantic; easterly winds on the South Atlantic, where the humidity is increasing.

Probabilities.—It is probable that rainy and threatening weather will be experienced on Wednesday from the Gulf to the Ohio valley; partially cloudy weather, with fresh winds, on the lakes; and clear weather, succeeded by clouds, in the Middle and Eastern States.

FROM NEW YORK.

The New York Canals.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Canal Board has ordered the tolls of last year on the canals to be collected during this season.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—Cotton dull and heavy; low middling, 13½c. Flour quiet. Wheat dull and lower; choice and fancy white, $1·90@2; fair to prime, $1·55@1·80; prime to choice red, $1·70@1·90; fair to good, $1·50@1·60; common, $1·30@1·40; Ohio and Indiana, $1·55@1·60; Pennsylvania, $1·50@1·58. Corn—white Southern dull at 81c.; yellow Southern quiet at 80c.; mixed Western scarce and quiet at 75@76c. Oats dull at 64c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm and held at 92c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 110½. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111¾; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865, do. 111½; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 108; Virginia 6s, new, 71; Missouri 6s, 92; Canton Co., 52½; Cumberland preferred, 84½; New York Central and Hudson River, 96¼; Erie, 21; Reading, 103; Adams Express, 74½; Michigan Central, 121⅜; Michigan Southern, 102¼; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 113¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 114⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96¼; Western Union Telegraph, 57¼.

UNEXAMPLED BRUTALITY.

An Ignorant Girl Robbed of Her Freedom and Turned Out to Die—Ten Cents for a Lifetime's Labor.

A New Castle (Del.) correspondent of the Wilmington *Commercial* writes:—

Last Thursday three weeks ago, a colored girl calling herself Lydia Pouse came to this place in the afternoon up train from Seaford. She evidently had consumption, and her feet were so badly frozen that she was scarcely able to walk. They were laid open in great gashes, and swollen twice her natural size; their hands were in the same condition. She was an entire stranger in the place, knowing no one. The wife of a colored man, Samuel Craig, took pity on her, and she was kindly cared for until this morning, when she died.

Her statement was as follows:—That she was a slave, and did not know she was free until the morning she came to New Castle. She belonged to Mr. ——, a farmer, who owns and lives on his farm, about a mile and a half from Seaford, Del., he having purchased her and a brother when they were children. She says he afterwards sold her brother, and she never knew what became of him. She worked as a farm hand, husked corn last fall, and this winter was sent to the woods to cut timber, when her hands and feet were frozen. Becoming so ill that she was unable to work, Mr. —— told her that she was free, and had better go up the country and get a home, put her in his carriage, and took her to the depot. Did not buy a ticket, but paid the conductor two dollars and twenty-five cents, requesting him to leave her at New Castle. Gave her *ten cents*, requesting her, "when she got better, to come back and see them."

The *Commercial*, in publishing this statement, says:—

Our correspondent furnishes us the name of the farmer in question, but we withhold it for the present, hoping that there may be some room for doubting that such a wretch actually disgraces humanity.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, March 29, 1871.

There is a steady increase in the demand for money, both for speculative and regular business purposes, and with a falling off in the supply both at the banks and at the outside sources, rates naturally rule firm. As yet, however, we notice no special change in this respect. For several days to come the demand will bevery active, as usual the few days preceding April, but the surplus funds at the disposal of the banks will probably meet all contingencies. Call loans range from 5½ to 6½ per cent., according to the collaterals offered, but there is very little business doing under 6 per cent., even on Government bonds. Prime discounts range from 7 to 8 per cent., in the outside market according to the dates and credit.

Gold is less active and still weak, the sales this morning varying from 110⅛@110⅜, closing at 110¼.

In Government bonds there is a steady demand, and prices are strong on the entire list.

Stocks were quite active and generally strong. Sales of City sixes, new bonds, at 101¼, and Lehigh gold loan at 89.

Reading Railroad sold freely at 51⅝@51¾—the latter b. o. Sales of Pennsylvania at 61¾@61¾—the latter b. o.; Minehill at 53; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 47¼, ex. div.; Philadelphia and Erie at 27½ b. o.; Catawissa at 15, and preferred do. at 44, both the latter for a small lot.

Canal shares were less active. Lehigh sold at 35¼@35¾.

Passenger railway stocks attracted attention. Sales of Ridge Avenue at 12. 56¾ was bid for Second and Third Streets; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh, and 18¼ for Hestonville.

In miscellaneous shares there were sales of Central Transportation at 40@40½.

—Messrs. Jay Cook & Co. report the sales of the new five per cent. Government bonds up to 12 M. to-day at $48,250,000.

—William Painter & Co., Bankers, No. 36 South Third street, are offering, as a safe and reliable investment, the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad. This road passes through a large lumber and grain-growing section of the country, and is a very desirable connection to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The directors are all well known as reliable and first-class business men. They calculate that the road will be completed and in perfect running order about the first of June. We know of no better or safer investment than these bonds. They pay 7 per cent. in gold, are free from all taxation, and secured by the first and only lien on the entire franchise of the road. The semi-annual interest (7 per cent. in gold), due the 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that date by the financial agents of the road, William Painter & Co., No. 36 South Third street.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1760 Leh R L.....	92	100 sh O C & A R..	47¾
$1000 City 6s, New.		36 sh Minehill R...	52
cash	101¼	4 sh Cata R.....	15
$5000 C & A m 6s, '89	96	10 sh Phil & E R..	26¾
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	94	100 do.....b15.	27⅛
$1000 Leh V 6s, 1st.	80	155 sh Cent Trans...	40
$2000 Leh gold L...	89	77 do.....	40¼
$1000 Read 6s, '42-80	97	4 sh Cata Prf....	44
200 sh Read R..b30.	51¾	100 sh Leh N..b30	35¾
400 do.....	51¾	100 do.....	35¾
230 sh Penna R....	61¾	100 sh Ridge av R..	12
100 do...b60.	61¾		

NAES & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10 00 A. M.....	110¾	10·34 A. M.....	110¾
10·10 "	110¾	11 00 "	110¾
10 12 "	110¾	11·01 "	110¼
10 15 "	110¾	11·11 "	110¾
10·16 "	110¼	11·45 "	111¼
10·25 "	110¼		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@115¾; do. 1862, 111¾@112; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, new, 110¾@110¾; do. 1867, do. 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, do. 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 108@108¼. U. S. 30 Year per cent. Currency, 114@114¼; Gold, 110¼@110¾; Silver, 106¼@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 82@83½; Central Pacific Railroad, 95@96; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 74½@75.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 115¾@115¾; 5-20s of 1862, 111¾@111¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1865, 110¾@110¾; do., July, 1867, 110¾@110¾; do. July, 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 108@108¼. Gold, 110¼@110¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 114¼@114¾.

Philadelphia Trade Reports.

WEDNESDAY, March 29.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $31 ₩ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is dull and nominal; holders ask 8½@9c. ₩ lb. Timothy sells at $6·50@7. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·05@2·10.

The Flour market is fist, the demand being confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 800 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7@7·37½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at $5·75.

The Wheat market is without special change; sales of Indiana red at $1·65@1·6 ; 14,000 bushels Ohio red at $1·66@1·67; and white at $1·80@1·85. Rye sells at $1·05 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the recent decline; sales of yellow at 80@82c., and Western mixed at 78@80c. Oats command full prices; sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 63c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is unchanged; sales of Western iron-bound at 92½@93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 29

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....42 | 11 A. M.....50 | 2 P. M.....56

SUN RISES.....5 49 MOON SETS.....1·35
SUN SETS.....6 21 HIGH WATER.....7·50

(By Telegraph.)

BOSTON, March 29.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC GRIEVANCE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Democratic element in the State of South Carolina has a new and strange cause of complaint. Taxes are imposed without adequate representation. In South Carolina, as in many other States, the voting outnumbers the taxable population. In this instance, it is a result of the acts of the complainants themselves. The wealthy people of South Carolina embraced, almost as a unit, the cause of the Rebellion. Having been Rebels, they were deprived of citizenship. To most of them, however, political privileges have been restored. Previous to the Rebellion, all power was in the hands of the class now complaining. The enfranchisement of the negro has for a time transferred political control from the master to his former chattel. This is the chief grievance. Taxation without representation is a catch-word to conceal the real purpose of the movement, which is to deprive the negro, as far as may be possible, of the right of suffrage, and augment the strength of the Democratic party.

In the General Assembly of South Carolina the negroes outnumber the whites, and a large majority of the whites represent negro constituencies. Property, though represented, is in so small a minority as to be without influence. Property desires to regain its old position and influence, but those who are interested in this result do not come out openly and say how it is to be brought about. The idea of a purely property representation is opposed to the fundamental principles of the Government. Before the Rebellion, it was a cause of constant complaint on the part of the North that the slave, for all other purposes a chattel, was counted a man in the apportionment of Representatives in Congress. Not possessing slaves now, the ex-Rebel of South Carolina wishes to have his lands and houses, his flocks and herds, represented. How should the basis of representation be established? Should the property-owner be allowed votes for three-fifths of his wealth? Then General Kersbaw, or some other ex-insurgent, having elected himself by his own votes, would represent a constituency of plantation horses, mules, cows, hens, and chickens.

Preposterous as the idea of property representation is, it is of value as betraying the designs of the Democracy of the South. A quarrel is to be fastened on the Republican party. One grievance is no sooner satisfied than another takes its place. Governor Scott, willing to make every sacrifice for peace sake, and perhaps wishing to test the sincerity of the Democratic overtures, yielded to every suggestion of the delegation of eighteen, of which the ex-Rebel General Kershaw was the head. Near the end of the conference, the Governor was informed that the concessions made were not sufficient—that lost power must be restored to the wealthy classes of South Carolina. This demand simply means that control of the legislation of the State should be given into the hands of Democrats who are willing to serve the "lost cause." In South Carolina, however, the negro vote is in the majority, and it is unlikely that this majority will abridge its right of suffrage. Refusal may, perhaps, bring down the vengeance of the Ku-klux; new outrages will be committed, having as an excuse the infringement of the negro on the rights of the whites. The Democracy, to be consistent, must defend their brethren of South Carolina, and thus help to build up an aristocracy, while claiming to be the friend of the laboring classes.

CHURCH QUARRELS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our Philadelphia neighbors are just now treated to a savory dish of scandal from one of the Episcopalian churches, by way of flavor to their Lenten meals of herbs and water. The rector of St. Clement's has been accused not only of unseemly candles, posturings, and genuflexions, but of holding auricular confessions, and praying for the dead. The Bishop accused. The rector responded. The vestry came in like a Greek chorus with wrathful refrains; letters multiplied as though Wilkins Micawber had the matter in hand. The secular press have taken it up and devote eight or ten columns to the elucidation of knotty points of doctrine. The letters have grown into pamphlets full of hard words, if not hard logic, and the whole Quaker City stands still to see how the fight will end between the two men of God pitted against each other in what they call "this holy Lenten season."

Our English exchanges bring accounts of a like quarrel, though on a larger scale, in the same Church. Parliament and people are convulsed on the question of the burial of dissenters. Shall a Methodist be permitted to force his unhandsome corpse among churchmen, or lie apart? Shall he, if he will thrust himself into the inhospitable grave, be allowed to hear his own hymns chanted over the sod above him, or be put to rest by the instituted gown and book against his will? For more than a year this squabble between the living Church and dead outsiders has gone on, with no hope of settlement. It is hard to understand why the public are treated more frequently to these virulent, ill-bred brawls by this Church than any other, when we remember that she represents, both in her ministry and laity, an exceptional degree of intelligence, culture, and social *savoir faire*. The long habit of power in England may have made her quarrelsome when the power is slipping from her, as it there begins to do. A monarch about to be dethroned may be forgiven if he is testy with regard to the respect paid him, even by unburied dead men. But the Episcopal Church in this country has no such excuse. Her ministers, especially in the Evangelical branch, are, as a rule, a body of educated, God-fearing, God-serving, ill-paid men; familiarity with the simple chaste sublimity of their religious service should serve to educate them not only as Christians, but gentlemen. They should have the common-sense and tact to perceive that their rubric and liturgy, however dear to themselves, are matters of total indifference to the world outside, until, indeed, they make them matters of ridicule by forcing them into disreputable notice by their unseemly squabbles.

Such a quarrel as that in Philadelphia misrepresents and disgraces the cause of Christ against the will of every earnest Christian in the Episcopal Church. Bishops and rectors are but men, and liable to differ on points of candles and genuflexions, as other men do on Tweed or San Domingo. If the amiable and sincere pastor of St. Clement's chooses to receive confessions and pray for his dead friends, and his equally amiable and sincere vestry choose to disapprove of it, why should they drag their unsavory virulence and ill temper before the world? The rector has certainly no way of proving to the readers of the daily papers whether his absolution was efficacious to the living or his prayers to the dead. The malice, anger, and ill-speaking are not Christianity, the secular world knows already, without his proving. They are clear-sighted enough to feel that church forms, discipline, and doctrines are but the outside garb of religion, and every battle such as this about them, with its indecorous vehemence and fury, but serves to create doubt whether the sectarian bodies possess the true idea of religion or not. We would earnestly suggest to all the churches, Protestant and Catholic, that their disputes and bickerings are quite as vulgar and distasteful in the public eye as those of individuals, and that, if such things must be, they keep them in future carefully out of notice. When they come voluntarily before the world, let it be solely on their Master's errand to teach men to deal justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with their God.

SENATOR SUMNER'S GREAT SPEECH.

From the N. Y. World.

The throng of eager listeners who filled every seat and every inch of standing room in the Senate chamber attests the futility of General Grant's persecution of the distinguished Senator of Massachusetts. Long before the commencement of his speech, the ladies' gallery bloomed with new bonnets and more interesting faces; the diplomatic gallery was equally full and splendid; even the reporters' gallery had a sprinkling of ladies; the gentlemen's gallery was crowded to suffocation; members of the House were wedged in among Senators on the floor; the cloak-room was occupied; and multitudes hung about the doors and lobby, like swarming bees upon a hive. The proscribed orator had reason to be proud of a spectacle which showed how vain and abortive is the executive attempt to disgrace and crush him.

The speech, which we published in full, is remarkable for the perspicuity of its statements, the decorum of its language, and the redundant sufficiency of its proofs. It has, no doubt, like most of Mr. Sumner's elaborate efforts, the fault of prolixity, which detracts considerably from its oratorical merits. Mr. Sumner's habits of research are an impediment to his eloquence. Instead of the rapidity, compression, and fervor which belong to the very highest order of public speaking, he encumbers himself with a mass of raw materials which he exhibits in their crude state without working them up into a finished fabric. His ample quotations from recent documents could not have been spared or abridged, as they are the proofs which support his indictment; but his diffuse repetitions of their substance were needless, their bearing and effect being too obvious to miss appreciation. His accumulated citations from books of international law, as they teach nothing new, might have been spared. A clear statement of the principle they are brought forward to prove would have been sufficient, as nobody whose opinion deserves any respect was likely to dispute the doctrine. Abridgment and condensation would have improved the speech as a work of art, and have made it more effective as an appeal to the popular judgment.

It is, however, in its main positions, convincing and unanswerable, showing even more skill in the selection of topics than in their treatment. With a reticence and discretion which reflect credit on the soundness of his judgment, Mr. Sumner forbears to discuss the question whether the acquisition of Santo Domingo is in itself desirable, although he does not conceal his opinion that it is not. He strikes directly at the vulnerable points of General Grant's negotiations, and makes out so clear and strong a case as to preclude the possibility of any effective reply. He convicts the administration of flagrant, scandalous violations of public duty, establishing his accusations by the written testimony of its own agents and the authentic orders of the Navy Department.

Nothing could be more opportune than his selection of the time for the delivery of this crushing speech. The Santo Domingo Commission will return to Washington just when Mr. Sumner's scathing exposure is the reigning sensation, and their report will sail in the wake of a speech which must break and nullify its influence. Their glowing account of the fertility and resources of the island will be regarded as an impertinence by a public which is palpitating with indignation at the machinery of menace and intimidation set in motion by General Grant. It will be like a description of the surpassing beauty of a set of diamonds which a thief has undertaken to steal. They might be desirable ornaments if honestly obtained; but scorn of the intended theft precludes any interest in the question of their value. It is more important that the national honor should be maintained, and the Constitution upheld, than that we should acquire half of an island in the Caribbean Sea about which the country never cared a straw until General Grant forced it upon public attention.

Mr. Sumner shows that, since the inception of this scheme, the President has kept the greater part of our effective vessels of war stationed in the waters and hovering about the shores of Santo Domingo, as a means of influencing the negotiations. The object of this system of menace and terror is to uphold the usurper Baez, who is plotting to sell his country, and to maintain him in power against the wishes of the Dominican people. The evidence advanced by Mr. Sumner on this chief head of accusation is conclusive and irresistible. The unprincipled usurper Baez has been kept in power for the last eighteen months by the intimidating presence of the United States navy in Dominican waters, and the open threats of our naval officers. The bare fact that a dozen of our most heavily armed vessels have been stationed in Dominican waters is, of itself, even without any explanatory documents, damning evidence of unjustifiable coercion. Why should the best part of the American navy be concentrated around that island? We have hardly any commerce in its ports; we have no merchant vessels there to be protected; we have no interest in the affairs of the island, beyond the factitious interest of annexation. A great naval force has been kept there for the sole purpose of intimidation. Baez, whose history Mr. Sumner sketches, and whose character he portrays with truthful coloring and scornful eloquence, was the only ruler through whom annexation was possible; and the navy of the United States has been prostituted to maintain him in power against the detestation of the Dominican people. What right had President Grant to use the navy for such a purpose? None whatever; and his intimidating interference with the domestic affairs of a foreign people is as gross a violation of the Constitution as it is of international law. Our naval officers, acting under peremptory instructions from Washington, have not scrupled to practise the most open intimidation both against the people of Santo Domingo and against the Government of the neighboring republic of Hayti. For the last eighteen months there has been no freedom of action in either end of the island. The Haytien President has been insolently bullied by Rear-Admiral Poor, and threatened with vengeance if any of his vessels should be found in Dominican waters, or if his Government should attempt to thwart the acquisition of the other end of the island by the United States. This unrighteous and unseemly display of insolence, arrogance, and force is a national disgrace; and it is not only depicted by Mr. Sumner in strong and vivid colors, but, what is more to the purpose, it is proved by an accumulation of evidence which defies all contradiction. One of the chief witnesses is Babcock himself, the little incompetent fool, and tool of General Grant, who negotiated the rejected treaty. Another important witness is Mr. Hatch, a respectable American citizen who was kept in prison by Baez on false charges lest his truthful exposures should defeat the project of annexation. Other authentic proofs consist of the scandalous orders issued by the Navy Department to officers in the West Indies. Unless Mr. Sumner has forged the documents from which he quotes (which nobody will believe), the evidence against General Grant is absolutely overwhelming. He has usurped powers which belong only to Congress. He has violated the most important and sacred principles of international law. Whatever may be the value of Santo Domingo, its acquisition by such methods would revolt the national sense of justice and be an indelible stain on the national honor.

DISRUPTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The able speech of Mr. Sumner in the Senate on the St. Domingo question may not be exactly the last nail in the coffin of General Grant's administration and the radical party, though it will go far to seal the fate of one or both. Rarely has there been delivered in the halls of Congress a speech marked with as much ability or carrying more important political consequences in its train. Though a long one, it is terse, argumentative, statesmanlike, and confined to the subject embraced in the resolution submitted by the Senator. He did not discuss the general question of annexation or others bearing upon the merits of that, and only makes a few incidental remarks to show that he is not favorable to the scheme, but he attacks the administration in the severest manner for usurpation of power and unlawful employment of the forces of the United States in a foreign country and to uphold a foreign usurper. He proves by incontrovertible evidence—and that taken mostly from the official acts and records of the Government—that the President has, in the language of the resolution, without excuse or apology for interference, resorted to belligerent intervention and acts of war on the coasts of the island of St. Domingo after the failure of the Dominican treaty in the Senate, and that this was unauthorized violence, utterly without support in law or reason, and proceeded directly from that kingly prerogative which is disowned by the Constitution of the United States. In fact, Mr. Sumner makes out a case for impeachment of a much more serious nature than that worked up against President Johnson. There need be no fear that General Grant will be impeached, however, except in a political sense, and no one desires to see him brought to trial in any other way; for his errors, grave as they may have been, arise from his ignorance of public affairs, his military education and the mischievous influences around him, more than from a lack of patriotism or desire to be a usurper.

The evidence adduced by Mr. Sumner corroborates what our correspondent with the St. Domingo Commission stated as to the usurpation, tyranny, and precarious condition of the Baez Government and the armed intervention of the United States to keep Baez in power. Indeed, it is doubtful if the commissioners will venture to deny this, favorable as may be their report for annexation, and as much as they may desire to help General Grant out of this St. Domingo dilemma. Mr. Sumner might have used stronger arguments against annexation, though he could hardly have made more forcible ones against the conduct of the administration, had he not been trammelled by his negro sympathies. No American unbiassed by radical negroism and blessed with common sense could desire the incorporation into our political and social life of such a debased and semi-barbarous population as that of St. Domingo. The annexation of that island, or the Dominican portion of it, could not, for many reasons, be of any advantage to the United States. It would lead, in all probability, to a "dance of blood," to use Mr. Sumner's graphic expression, and to a great cost. The native people could not be brought to cultivate the soil to much profit, the whites of our own race could not till the earth under a burning tropical sun, the immigration of colored races would hardly be practicable, and if practicable, whether of Chinese or others, they would not be a desirable element in our social and political life. No; St. Domingo would be an utter failure in our hands, and the American people would become so disgusted with the experiment that they would turn their faces against any tropical acquisition, however valuable, for a long time to come. Yet we have a destiny to fulfil to the southward of our present limits. But let us begin with the countries on our border or that lie near to us—with Mexico, that is so rich, or with Cuba, which has a vast production, large commerce, great cities, railroads, telegraphs and all the elements of civilization. Let us not commence at a distance and on the outer verge of the Antilles to take in a wilderness and a race of negroes that are fast going back to barbarism. The scheme of annexing St. Domingo is visionary and impolitic every way, and must be unpopular with the people of the United States. General Grant has made a serious mistake in this matter, and one that is doing much to break up the Republican party.

We have been disposed to sustain General Grant on account of the services he rendered the country in the war, and believing he was honest, having hope at the same time that with experience he would show some capacity for statesmanship; but he has failed, and we see little else but blunders both in our domestic and foreign affairs. Public sentiment in every direction, and even in New England, the stronghold of radical Republicanism, is turning against him. At the very time the tide of public opinion was thus turning, as clearly shown by the elections, the President quarrelled and attempted to whip into his measures with Mr. Sumner, the foremost man in the Senate and one of the oldest and most efficient men that built up the party which put him in the White House. We see the immediate result, though we have not yet seen all the consequences of this mistake. Then look at the wretched failure of the administration policy towards the South. The people of that section showed such a ready disposition to repair the damages of the war, and to make the best of the astounding social, political, and industrial revolution they had passed through, that within a year or two they raised again hundreds of millions worth of surplus produce. Their peaceful industry and energy under such circumstances were astonishing and called forth the admiration of the world. But the administration kept its heavy hand still on this people, refused them amnesty or encouragement, and indirectly fomented disorder to serve a base political purpose. Whatever Ku-klux crimes there may be in the South—and we have no doubt they are greatly exaggerated for political effect in the North—have resulted from the miserable and heartless policy of the administration and the radical party. If we look at the financial administration and measures of the Government we see nothing but blunders; no statesmanship, and every act directed to the one end of sustaining the New England policy of protection. The whole financial policy has been contracted, sectional, to favor the few and to burden the many. General Grant's administration through all its course is now weighed in the balance and is found wanting. Though the masses of our people are conservative and slow to move, they are fast coming to this conclusion.

If the Democrats be wise, they may profit by the failures and mistakes of the administration and the radicals. Never had a great party a finer opportunity. Let them ignore the old, dead issues of the past, accept without reserve the changes effected by the war and in the Constitution, advocate reduction of taxation to the lowest point, cut down the extravagant expenditures that remain as remnants of the war and give the country that grand position among the nations of the world that belongs to it, and there will be a fair prospect open for the next Presidency. The people anxiously look for a restoration of the good old times when they had an economical Government, when local institutions and liberty were respected, when military rule was never thought of or bayonets seen at the polls. The Democrats have been a powerful party, and governed well. The people seem disposed to try them again. The radicals never comprehended the true theory of our Government. Even the cohesive power of the public Treasury cannot hold them together any longer. The Democrats have the prize within their reach if they know how to use their opportunity.

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The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

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The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

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Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

AUGUSTUS KINKELIN, TEACHER OF PIANO, can be engaged for Dancing, Parties, Entertainments, etc. Orders by mail from suburban residences punctually attended to. Residence, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 13 1m

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LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

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Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

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No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

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And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwf

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NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,

$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

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Outward, $35. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these steerage rates are $9 cheaper than several other lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to WALLER & CO., Agents,

No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.

City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21 at 1 P. M.

City of London, Saturday, March 25, at 8 A. M.

City of Washington, Saturday, April 1, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	10

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class steamship FALL RIVER, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, March 30, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.

M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.

OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS

For all the above lines.

No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS,

THURSDAYS,

AND SATURDAYS

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 98 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months) securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

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THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, April 4, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, March 31.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 1, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, April 8.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, April 8, at 12 M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 10.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages from, metals, etc.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 1 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 1 BROADWAY, New York.

J H SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.

SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.

NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled, "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, two million one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for the further extension of the Water Works. For which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan thereby mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be levied by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, March 16, 1871, entitled "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made 3 17 24t

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Façade, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC., Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Indian Delegation at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The delegation of Sacs and Foxes who have been here for some time with relation to their objections to moving from their present reservation to Indian Territory, had another interview with Secretary Delano and Commissioner Parker yesterday, the result of which was that all differences were harmoniously adjusted, and the Indians will remove into Indian Territory according to treaty stipulations, when they will receive their annuity goods.

The United Ship Ovane.

Lieutenant-Commander Hopkins, arrived at Salina Cruz, Thursday, the 16th February.

Duluth as a Port of Entry.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended to the Senate Committee on Commerce that a port of entry be created at Duluth, Minnesota.

Coin Transferred by Telegraph.

The United States Treasury to-day made a telegraphic transfer of $25,000,000 in coin from the United States Sub-Treasury at San Francisco, California, to the United States Sub-Treasury at New York, through the Bank of California.

The Excursion to Mount Vernon.

All the members of the Cabinet except Secretary Delano and the Attorney-General accompanied the Joint High Commission on a trip to Mount Vernon this morning. There was consequently no Cabinet meeting to-day.

The San Domingo Commissioners

were all at the Executive Mansion to-day, and had a consultation with the President.

The commissioners remained in conversation with General Grant for probably three-quarters of an hour. The report was not presented, but will be to-morrow. On Tuesday the commissioners will dine with the President.

General Spinner,

who has been seriously ill, is somewhat better to-day.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Chahoon Case at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., March 28.—Stephen Mason, a member of the Legislature from this city, was arrested to-day charged with corruptly approaching officers of the City Court to influence them to summon jurors favorable to the acquittal of ex-Mayor Chahoon. He was bailed in $1000 to answer.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A young lady in a trimmings store on Susquehanna avenue, near Fourth, was throttled by a thief the other night while an accomplice "went through" the money drawer.

—John Fenner, the indecent switch-tender, has been put under $2500 bail by Alderman Smith to answer.

—The thermometer yesterday afternoon at 3 P. M. was 44; at 12 M. it was 38.

—Mayor Fox yesterday signed the bill increasing the salaries of the school teachers.

—The Committee on Revision of Studies in the public schools yesterday presented a report embracing a graded course of instruction for the primary, secondary, grammar, and senior schools No action has yet been taken upon the report of the committee.

—D. Brainard Williamson, a Philadelphia journalist, has been selected to deliver an original poem at the commencement, in June next, of the Hanover College, Indiana.

—Mr. Steinmetz, of the Board of Education, yesterday offered a resolution to admit Miss Hattie MacLaughlin to the Normal School. The resolution was defeated. The committee to examine the matter reported that Miss MacLaughlin confessed to another pupil that she used a book to obtain the correct spelling of the word "Basle," and that she expected "her mother and a gentleman to get her into the Normal School."

Domestic Affairs.

—The Republican Apportionment bill was last evening perfected at Harrisburg.

—The coal investigating committee of the Legislature has resumed taking evidence.

—It is thought that no factious opposition will be made to the Ku-klux bill in Congress.

—The San Domingo Commissioners have agreed upon a report, excepting the health and the debt of the Dominican Republic.

—The special Senate committee on the border raid claims met in Harrisburg last evening, and many claimants were present.

—Some burglars broke into the West Virginia Penitentiary on Friday last, and stole fifteen pairs of boots and some other articles

—The Newark (N. J.) M. E. Conference, now in session at Morristown, yesterday decided to hold its next meeting at Hackettstown.

—Sixteen locomotives of the Erie Railroad Company were seized at Goshen, N. Y., on Monday night, by the Sheriff, to satisfy a judgment obtained against it by a Mr. Van Dyke for the injuries he received at the Carr's Rock disaster.

—The North Carolina House of Representatives on Monday adopted articles of impeachment against Edmund W. Jones, Judge of the Second Judicial District, and the matter being placed before the Senate, that body will commence its sitting as a court for his trial on Friday next.

Foreign Affairs.

—Marseilles continues tranquil.

—At Lyons the regular authorities have resumed the administration of affairs.

—The Carlists are again making hostile demonstrations in some of the provinces of Spain.

—The *Official Journal* of Paris contains an article advocating the assassination of the Duke d'Aumale.

—Out of five hundred thousand electors in Paris only two hundred thousand voted at the elections on Sunday.

—The army of Prince Frederick Charles occupying France, which has been in motion for a few days past, is now stationary.

—The plenipotentiaries of France and Germany met at Brussels, yesterday afternoon, but the opening proceedings were wholly formal.

—The initiative proceedings taken by the Dutch Cabinet towards the neutralization of private property at sea have been entirely successful.

—At the Paris elections, on Sunday, the rich people generally abstained from visiting the polls, and merchants voted the conservative ticket.

—Barricading continues in Paris, and the utmost vigilance is manifested by the insurgent Nationals. The Place Vendome has the aspect of a camp.

—In the British House of Lords yesterday the defects of the present military system of the nation were discussed, while in the House of Commons the drift of the debate was toward securing legislation to prevent the exportation of arms to belligerents.

—The *Official Journal* of the Central Committee says the first task of the newly-elected municipality will be the compilation of the charter that will secure the rights of the people and prevent the representation of large towns from being swamped by the country.

PROHIBITORY LEGISLATION.

The "Maine Law" in Michigan.

The Lansing *State Republican* has the following interesting account of the operation of the prohibitory liquor law in Michigan:—

"Michigan has upon its statute books the most efficient prohibitory law of any State in the Union. In one thing alone, as originally enacted, it is effectual where most if not all laws in other States have failed. We refer to the sections in relation to appeal from the justice to the circuit courts. In this section of the State we know of no appeal that has been taken to the circuit, and it has rarely if ever happened in the State. So far as Detroit, Jackson, East Saginaw, Grand Rapids, and other of our large cities are concerned, the law is a dead letter upon our statute books. In our own city it is enforced when complaint is made, but we know of no complaints except of the lower order of saloons, whose proprietors are periodically, perhaps three or four times a year, hauled up and made to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs, amounting in the aggregate to fifty or sixty dollars, the profits of a week's business.

"There are small villages and farming towns where the law is enforced. They stand by the law and are entitled to its benefits. But in three-fourths of the towns in Michigan it is a dead letter.

"The failure of the law is from want of pluck on the part of its friends, and they have no right to blame the law or throw the responsibility elsewhere than on themselves. For this reason alone we are not sorry that the bill increasing penalties has gone by the board. The statute books of the State are already too much encumbered with laws which are not enforced.

"The average of public sentiment must be equal to the enforcement of laws, or their enactment is a mere matter of form and they are worthless as so much blank paper. And when the Legislature is relied upon solely for the restraint and reformation of men, it fails to confer expected benefits. If such laws are made the catspaw to create political parties, whose object is less their enforcement than the enjoyment of power, the moral sentiment that enacted the statute is forgotten, and under its operation that education belonging not to parties but to men as men, is lost sight of. That is the result of the present law.

"There is not one man pledged to total abstinence now where there were ten twenty years ago. The proportion of drunkards may not be greater, but the men who have the moral stamina to enforce such laws are decreasing in number."

PRESIDENT THIERS.

His Opinion of How the Elections were Carried Out—The Duty of the Hour—No Party but France.

The *Memorial* of St. Etienne gives the following account of a private interview between M. Thiers and the deputies of the Loire. The aged statesman spoke as follows:—

Never has an Assembly been more freely elected than the present one. There have been a few attempts by the prefects to exercise a pressure, but the Government did not have the time and opportunity to influence the elections even if it had been so inclined. In the invaded departments the Prussians had no interest to interfere, and kept aloof. The number of voters has been as large as at any previous election. The present Assembly does, therefore, truly represent France. The majority is strong and united, and is, for this very reason, disposed to be moderate. It is necessary that the Assembly should abstain from discussing questions that might cause a division. The question whether France should be a monarchy or a republic ought to be discarded for the present. We have before us the task of reassuming our position in Europe, to reorganize our armies and to raise our credit. To do these things we need good diplomats, good military men and good financiers. It matters little to me whether they be republicans or royalists. Let us give proof of conciliation. Do not let us attack anybody as long as the Prussians are among us. If we should be attacked we shall see what we can do. We have fists; we shall make use of them. As far as I am concerned, gentlemen, I have no more passions; I am past resentment. I should like to possess yet these qualities, but I am too old. I shall devote the few years that may be left me on this earth to the public welfare. I have asked liberty of the empire, and if it had given what I demanded I should have accepted and sustained it. But there is no merit in saying this now—the empire is a thing of the past. Let the republic give me order and liberty, and I shall not be opposed to the republic. I have the greatest respect for that branch of the Bourbons which I formerly served, but henceforward I shall serve no party; I shall serve France!

Let us all remain united in the interest of France and on the common ground of liberty and the independence of our unfortunate country.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

LONDON.

BANKERS

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Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

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HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [3 27 6m

No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment.

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s,

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's
7 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

1 28 PHILADELPHIA.

5 PER CENT.

New United States Loan.

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FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF

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The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad,

A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE WEST,

Is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, 257 miles, and there remain but 200 miles now under construction, to complete it to the Western terminus on the Ohio river, 315 miles below Pittsburg, at the head of *reliable and continuous* navigation.

The completed portion of the road is doing a GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, which will be enormously increased as it progresses and opens the immense mineral riches of Virginia and West Virginia, whose coal and iron are celebrated for their quality and abundance, and would alone enrich the means of communication which afford them access to the markets East and West.

The advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE for the transportation of the heavy freights (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic) are numerous and important.

1. A SHORT ROUTE between the Atlantic Coast and the Great West.
2. LOW GRADES.
3. LIGHT CURVES.
4. A GENIAL CLIMATE, which admits of safe, economical, and rapid railroad operation throughout the year.
5. EAST AND WEST TERMINI, at favorable points on tide-water and the Ohio river.
6. A VERY LARGE THROUGH AND LOCAL TRAFFIC awaiting its progress.
7. A COMPARATIVELY LIGHT CAPITAL AND DEBT, and consequently a light tax upon traffic for payment of interest and dividends.

All these conditions favor a cheap and economical working of the line, which will enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines, *and to control an enormous Southwestern through trade.*

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the company, at the original price of 90 *and accrued interest.*

The bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, franchises, and property of the company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCEEDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE, and which, when completed, will be worth at least $30,000,000.

A *Sinking Fund* of $100,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

They are issued as Coupons or Registered Bonds, and in denominations of

$100, $500, and $1000.

Interest payable May and November, in the city of New York.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises, and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, render it one of the most substantial, reliable, and trustworthy corporations in the country, and commend its securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps, and full particulars furnished upon application.

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NEW
Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our Office, where all information will given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

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FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmwf

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

WESTERN PENNSYLAVNIA RAILROAD 6s, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

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FINANCIAL.

7 Per Cent. Gold Coupons

THE COUPONS OF THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be paid

Free of all Taxes,

On and after that date, at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

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B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

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Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 1 26

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot

D. T. PRATT,

3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.

ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.

SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.

RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.

ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.

TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.

THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.

CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.

GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee.

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TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE,

BUSINESS PROPERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.

Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

S. KINGSTON McCAY,

2 18† No. 429 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY Brown-stone Residence, with side yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior manner, with all the modern conveniences. Lot 44 feet 6 inches by 178 feet. Also handsome Broad street Residence. R. J. DOBBINS

3 24 tf Ledger Building.

FOR SALE, AT MERCHANTVILLE, NEW Jersey—Several new, convenient, and neat Cottages, now ready to be occupied; large front yard and garden; price moderate. Inquire of E. G. CATTELL, Merchantville, or at No. 26 N. DELAWARE avenue, Philadelphia. 3 25 6t

FOR SALE—NO. 917 CLINTON ST., 20x120 deep, four-story and three-story back buildings, modern conveniences, and in good order.

CLARK & ETTING,

3 23 12t* No. 711 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

GOOD BUSINESS STAND TO LET,

SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.

Store and Dwelling,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH AND VINE STREETS.

Apply on premises.

TO RENT—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Joseph Chew, Esq., deceased, at the corner of North Broad street and Berks avenue, will be rented or sold on favorable terms.

Lot 220 feet on Broad street, extending to Park avenue, is laid out in garden form, and contains a large variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, evergreens, etc. The dwelling-house is large and convenient, with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. For further particulars apply to

J. CHEW, Executor,

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MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

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SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA,

Has been thoroughly renovated, refitted, and newly furnished by

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,

Of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., and Columbia House, Cape May, N. J. 3 18 10t

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 1 1y

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PRACTICAL Bookkeeper who is fully capable of adjusting any intricate accounts, would gladly accept of employment either permanent or temporary. Can furnish good reference as to honesty, capacity, etc.

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STEAM ENGINES, WITH PLAIN SLIDE valve, or cut off. Vertical, Horizontal, and Portable. Governors, Pumps, Pipes, and Valves.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,

5 m5 No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
GRAND FINAL PERFORMANCE AND FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN THIS CITY OF
M'LLE CHRISTINA NILSSON,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully announces the
FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF
M'LLE CHRISTINA NILSSON,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 29,
Rossini's immortal Masterwork,
STABAT MATER,
Will be given, with the powerful chorus of
THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
And, in addition a
GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
M'lle CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Contralto; Signors BRIGNOLI, VERGER and Mr. H. VIEUXTEMPS. Grand Orchestra under the direction of MAX MARETZEK. Musical Conductor, Signor BOSONI
General admission, $2; Reserved Seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location; Family Circle, $1; Reserved Seats in Family Circle, $1 extra; Amphitheatre, 50 cents.
Seats now for sale at the Academy and F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock.
The Steinway pianos are used at all the Nilsson Concerts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERTS.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 31,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 1,
GRAND MATINEE, at 2 o'clock, and on
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 1,
LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON.
Mr. Thomas will be assisted by the great pianiste,
MISS ANNA MEHLIG,
AND HIS
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA,
Tickets and programmes at North's Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and Academy. 3 29 3t
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Doors open at 7½. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
LONDON ASSURANCE,
FANNY DAVENPORT as LADY GAY SPANKER.
E. L. DAVENPORT as DAZZLE.
Supported by the
UNEQUALLED STAR COMPANY.
Thursday Evening, 3 28 2t
FROU-FROU.....FANNY DAVENPORT

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
LOTTA'S FIFTH WEEK. HOUSES PACKED.
MONDAY, EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2.
HEART'S EASE:
OR, WHAT'S MONEY WITHOUT?
LOTTA IN TWO CHARACTERS,
with Songs Dances, and Solos.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
SATURDAY, only Heart's Ease Matinee.
MONDAY NEXT, LOTTA as "TOPSY."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
THE LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK PANTOMIME COMPANY,
In the great 17 Scene Spectacular Pantomime, entitled
THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.
The Great Martinetti Troupe, the celebrated Rizarelli Brothers, and the wonderful Seigrist Children, with Splendid Tricks. 150 Magnificent Costumes! New Music! Beautiful Ballets! Superb Transformations!

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
GRAND CONCERT
BY
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 13, 1871.
GRAND MILITARY BAND,
In an Entire New Uniform.
CHOICE SELECTIONS OF
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
Tickets, 50 cents each.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. 4 13 t 4 13

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
ADMIRAL DOT, 25 inches high.
CHERRY AND FAIR STAR,
In the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday matinees at 2.
Magnificent Scenery. Beautiful Dancing.
Admission, 25 cents to all the Attractions. 12 12 tf

FOR ONE WEEK LONGER.
ROTHERMEL'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,
AT
No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.
From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
All who have not yet seen this great Picture should not fail to do so before its removal. 2 25

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS,
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt Ms D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [3 15 taw 5 10

BENJAMIN WHITE, }
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION.

A NOTABLE feature of the debates in the Senate on the San Domingo question is the disposition of the speakers on both sides to avoid committing themselves on the main issue. The controversy refers rather to the manner in which the negotiations have been conducted than to the merits or demerits of the proposed acquisition in itself. The defenders of the President are apparently disposed to await the report of the commission before they take bold and decided grounds for annexation; and if the rumor that this report will, on the whole, be unfavorable, proves true, a short and easy method will be furnished for disposing of the entire subject. By way of compromise, our Government might lease or buy outright the bay and harbor of Samana, and leave the rapscallions and revolutionists of the interior to continue their domestic quarrels until sheer exhaustion prompted all parties to seek our friendly intervention, or until, like Kilkenny cats, they devoured each other. The bay and harbor may prove useful as a naval station, and in the event of a war with a foreign power it would soon save to the Government infinitely more than its cost; while the practical value of the interior will depend greatly upon the varying disposition of a people prone to change, to idleness, and to revengeful demonstrations. We have got land enough, in all conscience, for present necessities: and if we are to acquire more, it had far better be unencumbered with a race of lazzaroni, robbers, or rebels.

IMPORTANT TO COAL DEALERS.

A BILL has been introduced in the House of Representatives to regulate the weight of anthracite coal delivered by retail coal dealers in the city of Philadelphia, which is of considerable interest and importance to both dealers and consumers, as its object is to compel the dealers to give full weight. It provides that after the first day of July, 1871, the legal standard ton for anthracite coal shall be 2240 pounds, which will put an end to all differences of opinion between those who sell and those who buy as to whether the word "ton" means a long or a short ton—2240 or 2000 pounds. The bill divides the city into three inspection districts, and provides for the election of three inspectors by Councils and their appointment by the Mayor, who shall serve for two years. These inspectors are to receive $1200 per annum, and it is made their duty to examine all the wagons and other vehicles used for the delivery of anthracite coal within their respective districts, and to ascertain by measurement or otherwise their capacity. Those wagons which will contain 2240 pounds of hard white ash Schuylkill coal, or fractional fourths thereof, are to be stamped by the inspectors in a conspicuous manner; and then the bill further provides that on and after the first day of July, 1871, it shall not be lawful for any cart, wagon, or other vehicle to be used for delivering anthracite coal within the city of Philadelphia unless stamped or branded by the proper inspector, and every person violating this provision will be liable to a fine of ten dollars. The bill also authorizes the inspectors to order any cart or wagon used by retail coal dealers in delivering anthracite coal to be brought to any scales within four hundred yards of the place where the coal shall have been loaded, and to weigh it both loaded and empty. If the inspector shall find that the coal is short of the proper weight, it will be his duty to inform the dealer of the fact and of the penalty incurred, which will be a fine of fifty dollars. The inspector's fee for stamping coal carts is one dollar each; the fine for using an unstamped cart is fixed at ten dollars, the fine for refusing to permit the inspector to weigh a load of coal is fixed at ten dollars, and fifty dollars is the penalty for sending out into the highway a load which weighs less than 2240 pounds, or the proper fractional part thereof. The bill contains no provision with regard to the manner in which the penalties named in it may be recovered, but in every other respect it is an excellent measure, which ought to go through the Legislature without opposition. It is notorious that many retail coal dealers habitually give short weight, and that many are firmly convinced that two thousand pounds is a full ton, while the consumers are under the impression that twenty-two hundred and forty pounds is the legal weight. The bill now under consideration will protect honest dealers as well as consumers, and if it becomes a law it will do away with abuses which it is now almost impossible to reach.

COLLEGIATE HONORS FOR SALE.

DURING some months past the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania has been receiving from various persons in Canada and Europe letters inquiring whether the University would confer degrees *in absentia*, and at what cost. At first these letters were mysteries, but at last their origin was detected. It was ascertained that a hired agent of a sham university in this city—we will not advertise it by giving its address—was palming off upon over-anxious Europeans and Canadians degrees which they supposed to come from the University of Pennsylvania, but which in reality came from the so-called University above alluded to. It was also ascertained that two charters, one for a medical school and the other for a college, gave the power to confer degrees. Finally a reporter of the *Press* took the matter in hand, and his expose of the whole concern, published last Thursday, proved the correctness of the information before obtained. The "*dean*" of the pretending institution was caught in a nicely-laid trap, and a letter from him to a clergyman in England, offering to confer any degree in the whole list for a certain price, was found in no way to exaggerate his willingness to make doctors—if paid for it.

Of course such an iniquity should not be tolerated a single day longer than necessary. The Legislature should revoke these much-abused charters without delay. Our police should make a descent on the premises, for a museum of immoral and absolutely obscene specimens helps the financial department of the enterprise; and every citizen should do his share to excite a proper public feeling. When we think how many incompetent, if not utterly dishonest, fellows are turned loose upon the community with a degree of M. D. for which they never studied an hour, and thus empowered to injure for life, or even kill, such simple-minded persons as may come to them for advice, we can see easily how grave a responsibility rests upon every decent man in the community. Such doctors of medicine (yesterday, perhaps, clowns or stable-boys) are generally the wretches who by their lewdness decoy young men and women into sin, and then kill the former by quackery and the latter by malpractice. But for such men—and a few like-minded, though regular graduates—the terrible crimes of pre-natal murder and infanticide, which so disgrace our age more than any preceding one, would be comparatively rare. To sell a strictly honorary degree is base enough: to traffic in the lives of our fellows is a crime against society, and should be punished as such.

If this scandal upon our city's fair reputation continue, we must expect to hear of suspicion and doubt attaching to the glorious fame of Philadelphia as the mother of medical schools in the United States. The English clergyman spoken of above, perhaps too ready to believe ill of anything American, says:—"I cannot understand how such a respectable university as that of Philadelphia should issue degrees through an agent in London. * * * This system of agency is most discreditable, and, for the honor of both our countries, should be stopped." Itching for a degree, yet fearing that he was being humbugged, though he *knew* that the University of Pennsylvania was too "respectable" to make a trade of its honors, he still writes in this vein. The medical diplomas of Philadelphia's two great schools, the University and Jefferson, are recognized all over Europe. The city owes it to itself to keep Philadelphia's diplomas always recognizable.

THE debate upon the anti-Ku-klux bill has fairly commenced in the House of Representatives, and the people may expect to be fully enlightened in regard to the state of the South by the lower branch of Congress, while the upper branch is disposing of Dominica. All this may be well, but the substantial interests of the people of the Northern States ought also to be occasionally looked after; and if the Government has any blessings to bestow, a small share of them should be vouchsafed to those who have saved and maintained it and who bear nine-tenths of its burdens.

NAPOLEON III does not relish the idea of retiring to private life. He thinks that due regard for the welfare of his "poor people" will require him to take an active interest in the public affairs of France. Like the played-out politicians of America, his thirst for power, instead of being cured by his downfall, remains as strong as ever, and the remainder of his life will probably be spent in efforts to regain his lost throne.

IN THE STATE SENATE the groundwork was laid yesterday for a grand oyster war between the noble Commonwealths of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, by a resolution offered by Senator Dechert, which was appropriatley referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. If we must have another fight, we know of nothing so well calculated to awaken martial ardor as the threatened loss of the Pennsylvania oyster crop in the Delaware Bay. Let us have no division into parties of hard-shells and softshells, or half-shells and whole-shells, on this momentous subject, but march to the front with a stern resolve that not a single luscious bivalve shall be surrendered to the grasping Jerseymen.

OBITUARY.

Augustus Becker, Journalist.

A prominent German journalist, Augustus Becker, died in Cincinnati on Sunday last. He was born in 1814 in Hesse-Darmstadt. In 1835, when he was a young man, he was imprisoned for eight years for aiding the revolution which broke out in Frankfort-on-the-Main. When released he went to Switzerland and edited several radical republican papers. He was afterwards the editor of a paper published in Germany and supported the revolution of 1848, for which he was prosecuted by the Government. He emigrated to this country in 1854. He went to Baltimore and edited the *Wecker* for awhile, but in 1856 removed to Cincinnati, where he had charge of two papers. He served during the war as chaplain, he having studied theology in Germany, being originally intended for the Church by his father, a Lutheran clergyman. In 1864 he was again in Baltimore, engaged upon the *Wecker*, and afterwards again removed to Cincinnati to start an entirely new journal, the *Volksblatt*. In 1869 he became editor of the *Courier*, the most prominent German Republican paper, upon which he was engaged until a few months ago, when his health broke down and he was obliged to forego all work.

THE FINE ARTS.

Moran's "Land and Sea."

Mr. Moran's pictures, "Land and Sea," seventy-five in number, have been removed from Messrs. Earles' galleries to Scott's *new* auction rooms, No. 1129 Chesnut street, where they are on free exhibition until the time of sale, Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. As Mr. Moran has made up his mind to leave us, to settle permanently in New York, the pictures must be disposed of, and the sale, Messrs. Earle assure us, will be peremptory. Among so many fine things we could not fairly notice particularly any particular ones, but any one is a great example of the artist's work. We might call attention to Nos. 76 and 77 on the catalogues, by J. T. Peele, of London, an old friend of Mr. Moran, which he has included in his sale, as they were in his possession at the time he dismantled his studio. They are charming English game subjects, entrusted to him to be sold for the benefit of Mr. Peele's aged father, who is blind, and entirely dependent upon his sons. Under these circumstances, they should command readily the price the artist desired for them—$450 each.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.

Disappearance of a United States Revenue Collector.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 25th inst has the following:—

Yesterday it was found that Major J. H. Gould, the United States Revenue Collector for this district, had left for parts unknown, being a defaulter to the Government in a sum estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000. We get this information from parties connected with the office and from other Government officials in the city, together with his bondsmen.

The departure had been so well concealed that even the subordinate officers themselves knew not where Major Gould was to be found.

Elongated faces of bondsmen were to be seen on the street, but not desiring to add to a great grief, we hesitated to ask where was the collector. Yesterday morning the facts appeared patent, and the answer was repeated from almost every lip, "gone where the woodbine twineth."

The actual loss will fall heavily upon his bondsmen, three of whom, in a desire to aid a deserving official, generously consented to hold up his honest hands while he fought against traduction and poverty, and who are now seriously injured by his default. Gould was a Mason, and, more than ever, will be rebuked in conscience for doing that which brings discredit upon the brotherhood.

Connected with the above facts is the further fact that the Supervisor of Interna- Revenue has also mysteriously disappeared, and it is supposed in official circles that the Collector and the Supervisor of Revenue are twins in this delivery of the Treasury to so large an amount.

Major Gould evidently took the western train on Thursday morning, after having obliterated all traces which would lead to his destination. His family have also left the city.

METZ.

A Solemn Protest Against Annexation to Germany.

The following is a portion of a protest that was unanimously adopted, emanating from the municipality of Metz:—

One of the greatest barriers that stands between two nations is the diversity of languages. Taking only the positively practical side of the question, how can a foreign administration be implanted among a population which does not understand its idiom? For at no time has the German language been spoken in Metz. In going back to the epoch of the middle ages, when the free city of Metz was by a slender tie attached to the German empire, her language, literature, records of public and private acts, the names of her writers and inhabitants were exclusively French. When the league was concluded between certain German princes and King Henry II, Metz, with Toul, Verdun and Cambrai, was cited as one of the four imperial cities which was not of the "Germanic language." It is not necessary to say that the same conditions have existed for the last three centuries.

At the last census of 1866 it was proved that of 47,242 inhabitants 44,501 belonged to the French nationality. There were in Metz only 1741 Germans, including the subjects of the Austrian Empire. We may further add that among the leading portion of the community, in spite of the vicinity of Germany, the study of the German language has never met with sympathy, and that a very small number of persons speak or even understand that language.

The incorporation of this province into Germany, which, by her language and institutions, is completely alien to us, would result in the overthrow of all our interests. The population of the city is composed of magistrates, public and industrial officers, pensioners of the State, proprietors, merchants, and workmen. Annexation would be a terrible blow to the fortune, affections, and even the very existence of these people.

NOTICES.

SPRING CLOTHING, SPRING CLOTHING,
SPRING CLOTHING, SPRING CLOTHING,
SPRING CLOTHING, SPRING CLOTHING,
MEN'S
YOUTHS',
BOYS',
CHILDREN'S.
ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS. ALL THE BEST MAKES.
SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.
LOW PRICES,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
SPRING OVERCOATS, VERY DESIRABLE
SPRING OVERCOATS, AND
SPRING OVERCOATS, VERY CHEAP,
AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION
FROM THE
PHILADELPHIA CLOTH HOUSE
OF
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
N. W. Corner of NINTH and MARKET Streets,
GRAND CENTRE OF FASHION
OF
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN MATERIALS
FOR
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND BOYS' WEAR.
OUR LADIES' DEPARTMENT
Embraces everything, Native and Foreign, that is Rare, Chaste, and Beautiful.
MEN'S AND BOYS' DEPARTMENT
Is comprehensive, covering everything that the refined taste of London, Paris, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, or any of the larger centres, could desire.
LUPIN'S BLACK DRAPS D'ETE AND BOMBARINES,
For Gentlemen's Suits and Ladies' Embroidered Sacks.
Every variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, for Friends' Wear.
ALL KINDS OF LINEN DRILLINGS AND MARSEILLES.
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
N. W. Corner of Ninth and Market Streets.

CLOTHING.
The Popular Clothiers!
Custom Department
OF THE
GREAT BROWN HALL,
NOW
In Full Blast
With Choice Varieties
Of Foreign and American Fabrics
Of Every Grade,
Every Style,
Every Color,
Every Description.
CHEAP! PROMPT!
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
With a Stock of Goods
From which any and every one may
SEE AND SELECT
The fabric and style that best suits
HIS FANCY,
With able and long-tried
CUTTERS
To do justice to that choice,
And with the best skilled
WORKMEN
To finish it all,
We lay our claims for patronage
Before the Public.

COUPONS.
THE COUPONS OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading R.R.,
Due April 1,
Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
3 29 15t JOHN S. HILLES, Treasurer.

TO LET, AT STEAMBOAT STATION, Pennsylvania Railroad, a modern style of house, with twenty-four rooms and modern conveniences, stable, ice-house, and garden, suitable for a boarding-house, school, or two families. Rent, $600 per annum. Plans, with full particulars, at No. 253 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 1t*

DRY GOODS.
JOHN W. THOMAS & Co.,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,
Invite an examination of their
NEW STOCK
OF
Spring Dress Goods,
Which is now complete in
Every Department.
3 22 wfm3mrp

EYRE
AND
LANDELL,
ARCH & FOURTH Sts.
HAVE ALL THE POPULAR COLORS OF THE
NEW SPRING SILKS.
ECUME DE LA MER, POUSSIERE OR DUST,
ECRU OR RAW, CHEROOT BROWNS,
SPANISH BROWNS, FROU-FROU
SHADES, STEEL GREY, DOVE
GREY, ELEGANT GREENS,
BLUES, MODES, ETC.
1 27 mwf3mrp

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have just received—
A new lot of Satin Plaid Nainsooks.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Swiss Muslins, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 French Muslins.
India Twill Long Cloths, Piques, etc.
Tucked muslins for infants' dresses.
Tucked muslins for yokes and bodies.
Imitation of Tuck muslin, fine quality, at 62½c. a yard.
Marseilles quilts, $2·50 to $10, much under regular prices. Honeycomb and Jacquard quilts.
Bargains in Table Linens.
Heavy Power-Loom Table Linens.
6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Bleached Table Damasks.
Best makes Shirting Linens at less than regular prices.
Birdeye Linens, Nursery Birdeye.
Napkins and Doylies very cheap.
500 dozen Towels, bought for cash, very cheap.
Heavy Huck Towels, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 25, 31c.
Damask Towels, 25, 28, 31, 38, 50, 56, 62½, 75c.
Best makes Shirting, Pillow-case, and Sheeting.
Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
Black Silks—a new lot bought for cash, cheap.
Good Black Silks, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·12½, $2·25, $2·50, $3.
Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c., and $1.
New styles of Mixed Poplins for dresses and suits.
Plaid Poplins, 28 and 31c. per yard.
Pacific Percales, new styles.
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.
Gents' English Half-hose 25c. per pair.
Children's English hose, extra length.
Ladies' Balbriggan hose, extra lengths.
PRICE & WOOD,
3 1w N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

PRINTING.
THEO. LEONHARDT & CO.,
Engraving and Steam Lithographic
PRINTING ROOMS,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street
2 22wfm 3mrp DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

PIANOS.
Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
3 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

CHICKERING SONS'
Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.
GREAT REDUCTION.
FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
3 25 1m4p Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

MILLINERY, ETC.
THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNGAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have opened their Spring Assortment of
DESIRABLE WHITE GOODS.
Figures in Plaids, Stripes, and Cords.
French Nainsook, all prices.
French Muslin, 2 yards wide, very low.
Tucked Muslin, for Waists and Skirts.
A LARGE STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGING AND INSERTING.
Real and Imitation Laces.
Rich Flouncing in Nainsook and Swiss.
French Caps for Ladies and Children.
Ladies' Under-garments, very cheap.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES RECEIVED DAILY.
INFANTS' OUTFITS
on hand and made to order. 3 18mw3m

FINANCIAL.
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS
FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE
OF THE
NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,
We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

HATS AND CAPS.
WILLIAM H. OAKFORD,
HATTER,
No. 913 CHESNUT Street,
SPRING STYLES NOW READY.
Patronage respectfully solicited.
P. S.—SOLE AGENT FOR AMIDON'S NEW YORK HATS. 3 10 fmw13trp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

LOST OR MISLAID.—PERPETUAL POLICY No. 9240, of The Enterprise Insurance Company, on house No. 1949 Alder street, originally taken out by Joseph D. Thornton, and by him transferred to C. E. Ellis, mortgagee, and John F. Woolverton, owner. If found, please return to J. F. WOOLVERTON, No. 1147 BEACH Street, as application has been made for a duplicate. 3 17fmw6t*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening Mad'lle Nilsson will make her last appearance for the present season. Rossini's *Stabat Mater* will be sung with the assistance of the Handel and Haydn Society, after which Mad'lle Nilsson, Miss Cary, Signor Brignoli, Signor Verger, and Mr. Vieuxtemps will appear in a miscellaneous concert.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Fanny Davenport will personate "Lady Gay Spanker" in *London Assurance* this evening. Last evening at 9 o'clock it was impossible to obtain even standing room at this theatre, and a large proportion of the seats for the balance of the week have been engaged already.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in Falconer's drama of *Heartsease*.

AT THE WALNUT the pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the fairy spectacle of *Cherry and Fair Star* will be performed this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening

THE MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB of Boston will give a concert at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening as a *finale* to the second season of the "Star" lectures.

THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA, assisted by Miss Mehlig, will give two concerts and a matinee on Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoon. The concert on Friday evening will be for the benefit of Mr. Alfred Stimmel, the doorkeeper of the Academy. We hope that there will be a crowded house on this occasion.

CITY ITEMS.

THOSE MANDRAKE PILLS,
Are "obvious."

This Mandrake Pill! those Mandrake Pills!
Are antidotes to many ills;
But, they're a boon beyond compare,
When one gets whisky in one's hair!
When joyous hours have passed away;
Without these Pills, the morning's gray
Will dawn on eyes sleep has not blessed,
For tipsy slumbers yield no rest.
Not so, will he his cases who takes
These pills at night. Refresh'd he wakes
And, free from headache, loudly trills
His praise of Schenck and Mandrake Pills!!

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
are prepared only by
Dr. J. H. SCHENCK,
and sold wholesale and retail at his Principal Office,
No. 15 NORTH SIXTH St.,
Philadelphia,
and by Druggists everywhere.
Price twenty-five cents per box.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?—THE QUESTION SETTLED.—Two young medical students were disputing the other day, at the house of a mutual friend, as to the nature of dyspepsia. One said the primary cause was a diseased liver; the other insisted that the disease originated in the epigastrium. "I can tell you what dyspepsia is, for I've been there," observed the host, laughingly. "Well," said one of the young medicos, "let's have your opinion." "Dyspepsia," said he, "is a complaint that you *can't relieve*, and that PLANTATION BITTERS *cures in six weeks!*" The person who made this remark resides at No. 198 Greenwich avenue, and his name is Martin W. Myers.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

WORTH ALWAYS SUCCEEDS, which accounts for the great sales of the Milton Gold Jewelry by the original English company, at No. 1022 Chesnut street. Their goods can only be detected by weight. Their store is crowded daily.

OPENING DAY,
BELCHER'S DINING ROOM,
No. 549 CHESNUT STREET,
Postponed to Thursday, March 30.

ALL PERSONS interested in boilers should turn their attention to Allen's Patent for removing scale from steam boilers. Put up in cans of three gallons each. Price, $6 per can.

FOR OYSTERS always, "FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

AN OLD AND WELL-TRIED REMEDY.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething has stood the test of many years.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE the best made in America.

MARRIED.

CARRICK—WINSLOW.—March 28, 1871, by the Rev. Jos. Newlin, WILLIAM C. CARRICK to Miss LUCRETIA WINSLOW.

OLIVER—ADAIR.—At No. 861 N. Broad street, on the 27th instant, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. JAMES OLIVER to Miss ANNA ADAIR, both of this city.

TAYLOR—GRIFFITH.—February 22, 1871, by Rev. W. E. Cornwell, at the Baptist Parsonage in Bustleton, Philadelphia, Mr. BENJAMIN TAYLOR, of Frankford, to Miss ANNIE E. GRIFFITH, of Bustleton.

DIED.

BERKENSTOCK.—On the 28th instant, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Nathan Berkenstock.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 452 York avenue, on Friday morning, March 31st instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

BLOXSOM.—On 28th instant, PHILISA AMANDA, wife of Captain John Bloxsom, and daughter of Thomas and Ann M. Dutch, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 36 Christian street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer Church Vault.

BRADFORD.—At Dover, Delaware, on the 25th instant, Rev. THOMAS B. BRADFORD.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, William Bradford, No. 319 S. Fifteenth street, on Wednesday, March 29, at 10 o'clock A. M. Funeral services at the house. Interment at Laurel Hill. $$$

CONLIN.—On the 27th instant, CATHARINE, wife of Patrick Conlin, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from husband's residence, No. 2018 Nicholas street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Joseph's Church. To proceed to the Cathedral Cemetery.

CRAIG.—On the 26th instant, Mr. MATTHEW CRAIG, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1075 Beach street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DAVIS.—On the 28th instant, JUSTINIAN F. DAVIS, in the 79th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Paul's Church, Third street, below Walnut, on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M. precisely.

KINGSTON.—On the 27th instant, JAMES L. KINGSTON.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1236 S. Sixth street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

SHOUDESSY.—On the 25th instant, Mrs. MARGARET SHOUDESSY, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Michael Malone, No. 2029 Callowhill street, Friday morning, at 8 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—On the 27th instant, ANNIE, wife of Aquilla Townsend, and daughter of Mrs. Sarah Reed, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the societies with which she was connected, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 125 Mary street, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer Church Vault.

WOODWARD.—On the 28th instant, ELLA, infant daughter of J. P. and Susanna L. Woodward, aged 5 months.

Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery, on Friday morning, 31st instant, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 809 Franklin street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 229 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw3

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

THE SERIES WILL CLOSE
On Thursday Evening, March 30, with a
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT OF CLASSIC AND MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC,
by the celebrated
MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB,
of Boston, assisted by the distinguished Vocalist,
MRS. J. W. WESTON.
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Reserved seats in the Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½. Concert at 8 precisely. 3 28 3t

☞ A WONDERFUL SIGHT AT NO 1024 CHESNUT Street. Saturday last—Fifteen thousand people turned from the doors unable to get inside the store. The grand opening of the spacious salesroom of the Genuine and Original Milton Gold Jewelry Company, at No. 1022 CHESNUT Street, was an immense success, and is the talk of the town. The excitement and interest manifested by all classes to possess the elegant and magnificent jewelry of the genuine and original Milton Gold Company, to be found in Philadelphia only at No. 1022 Chesnut street, are unparalleled in the annals of trade. It is the triumph of enterprise and the success of the present century. Remember that we have no connection with any other establishment in this city.
THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL MILTON GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY GUARANTEE THEIR GOODS ALWAYS TO RETAIN THEIR COLOR
AND BRILLIANCY EQUAL TO
VIRGIN GOLD. [3 27 3t
Salesroom open daily from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, AND BARROWS.
The ANNUAL LICENSE due the city will be received, and renewal of the same, until APRIL 1, 1871, at the above office, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
Penalty for neglect of renewal of license, three dollars each for any vehicle that may be used.
3 24 fmw3t J. G. DIXON, License Clerk.

☞ AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
A meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, April 4, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and organizing said Company according to law.
JOHN O. JAMES, Chairman.
EDWARD K. STEVENSON, Secretary,
3 29 5t Commissioners.

☞ PROFESSOR JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D., will lecture at SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets, THIS EVENING, the 5th of April, and 11th of April, at 8 P. M. Tickets free at his office, No. 1032 Race street; Lytle's, S. E. corner Seventh and Spring Garden streets; Balderston's, No. 902 Spring Garden street; Webb's drug store, N. W. corner Tenth and Spring Garden streets; and of J. M. Ellis, No. 325 Walnut street, or No. 606 N. Seventh street. 1t*

☞ FRANKLIN'S AND SCOTT'S FUND.—Notice is hereby given to Married Artificers under the age of twenty-five, who have served their apprenticeship in the city of Philadelphia, that they can obtain loans from these funds by giving two approved sureties for the repayment thereof. Application is to be made in writing, addressed to the Committee on Minor Trusts, WILLS HOSPITAL, on the First Monday of each month, stating amount asked for and the names of satisfactory securities. 3 25sw2t

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY will be held at the Factory, S. W. corner of TWENTIETH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, on TUESDAY, April 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. W. E. STEEN,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, March 27, 1871. 3 28 6t

☞ GRAND FAIR
AT
WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS. Come and purchase useful articles and be refreshed.
Season tickets, 25 cents. 3 28 4t

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent there will be choral service and sermon every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Sermon this evening by Rev. J. MILTON PECK. 1t*

☞ LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.
BARTLETT,
2 18 tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ A CITY INSTITUTION.—HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' PRINTING HOUSE, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

THE BEST COAL.

ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and
3 15 wfm4] No. 818 SWANSON St., above Queen.

AUCTIONEERS.

[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

PUBLIC SALE OF HORSES, MULES, and MILL WAGONS.
Will be sold at Public Sale on
Thursday, March 30, 1871,
at the Eagle Mill of Myers & Ervien,
Foot of Main street, Frankford,
The following articles, to wit:—
6 horses (one good driver).
6 mules (one large pair).
One broad wheel four-horse mill wagon.
3 heavy two-horse wagons.
2 light two-horse wagons, 3 one-horse wagons.
1 light carriage, one seat; 5 sets double harness.
2 sets heavy single harness.
1 set light carriage harness, 1 superior cutting-box.
Several hundred grain bags, wagon-jack, dung-forks, and lots of other things not enumerated.
Terms cash. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.
MYERS & ERVIEN.
C. S. CLAYTON, Auctioneer. 3 23 21*

PAPER HANGINGS.

NAGLE,
COOKE
AND
EWING,
Paper Hangings,
No. 1210 CHESNUT St.,
3 18 smwâmrp PHILADELPHIA.

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWARD PONTI. [3 27t] JAMES W. HAVENS.

PLATED WARE.

MEAD & ROBBINS,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Silver-Plated Ware,
Invite special attention to their Large, Varied, and Elegant Stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE, embracing every article in their line of business.
Hotels, Families and Others
About furnishing will find this the
Largest Stock in the Country
To select from, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. We give below the prices of some of our Goods:—

Tea Sets, 6 pieces	$20 00
Dinner Castors, 6 bottles	6 00
Breakfast Castors, 3, 4 and 5 bottles	$3 00 to 6 00
Butter Dishes	4 00
Ice Pitchers	6 00 to 8 00
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Spoons and Forks a Specialty.
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Removed from 1012
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No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.
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Monday, March 13.
An entire new Stock imported and selected by Mr. GAY in Europe, to which the attention of the Public is invited. We will commence in our New Store on MONDAY, and offer goods at a great reduction on former prices.

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S one China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7 75
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Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
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An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [3 15 smw1m

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NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
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In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
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All WORK WARRANTED to be of the best WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.
Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.
Special attention given to REPAIRING.
REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

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PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
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To insure large sales,
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We are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also on

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With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people, which is more profitable or safe. In view of the Government's expectation soon to call for the surrender of its outstanding 6 per cent. Bonds, under the present movement for funding the debt at lower interest, many holders of United States Five-Twenties are exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their annual income.

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All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return will be paid by the Financial Agents. AGENCIES for the sale of this loan are established in nearly every city and important town throughout the United States and Canada. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

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In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Thousands of certificates of absolute cure (when all else failed to afford relief), as well as recommendatory letters without number, have been received by Dr. Wishart, the proprietor, attesting the uniform success with which they have been employed. Many of said letters are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, Governors, State judges, clergymen, etc.—men slow to be convinced, prejudiced perhaps at first, but feeling themselves under a sense of duty bound to tell the Doctor what they had done for them and to recommend them to others. The Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are sold by all druggists throughout the world. They can also be obtained at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia, where a successful practising physician can be consulted each day, free of charge. Those in need of professional advice or counsel will do well to make a note of the above. Communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, *will be considered strictly confidential and promptly answered, free of charge.* The most complete stock of Family Medicines, Hair Preparations, Perfumery, etc., in the city. Give us a trial. Address all communications,

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—A collection of French love songs would perhaps not be complete if it did not include some effusions which decent people cannot look upon with favor, but it is to be regretted that the selections translated from the writings of Baudelaire, A. de Musset, Lamartine, V. Hugo, A. Chenier, H. Gautier, Beranger, Parny, Nadaud, Dupont and others, by Harry Curwen, which have been issued in a pretty volume by Carleton, do not deserve unqualified praise by the absence of some half-dozen pieces which make the collection unfit to be placed in the hands of young and inexperienced readers. If it was a crime to write such pieces, it was equally a crime to translate them; and the translator cannot shelter himself from blame by referring to the example of those who have rendered into English the impurities of the classical authors. Two wrongs never make a right; and as the poems referred to in the present volume are the products of diseased imaginations and appeal only to tastes the most depraved, they had much better have been allowed to remain undisturbed in the native nastiness of their original French. The great majority of the poems are not only entirely unobjectionable, but they are distinguished by a grace and delicacy which are particularly Frenchy in the best sense of the word. The translator appears to have admirably preserved the spirit of his originals, and the volume will give an excellent idea of some of the finest utterances of the best of the modern French erotic poets. For sale by Porter & Coates.

—The first part of a story, entitled "St. Cecilia," published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., introduces a heroine of attractive personal and intellectual qualities, whose adventures are made the occasion of somewhat elaborate discussions on education, theology, politics, and divers other subjects. It is impossible to criticize the work in its unfinished state, or to divine the exact aim of its author, who appears, however, to be rather more of an essayist than a novelist, and we await the concluding part before expressing a decided opinion. Although it appears to be imperfect as a mere novel, and somewhat crudely constructed, "Saint Cecilia" is written with much ability, and there is information if not profundity in some of the dissertations upon things in general which interrupt the current of the narrative.

—"In Exile," translated from the German of W. Von St., published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., is an elaborate romance of German life, which contains some well-sketched characters and some excellent descriptions of scenery and incidents. The plot is rather misty, however, and the novel appeals to the tastes of others than those who incline to the sensational in romance.

—"Heartsease," in two volumes, is the second issue of the complete and uniform series of the writings of Miss Yonge which has been commenced by D. Appleton & Co. This story, although it has never had the same popularity as "The Heir of Redclyffe," is highly esteemed by a large circle of readers, and it is deserving of a permanent place on the shelves of any library. For sale by Porter & Coates.

—"Affixes in their Origin and Application, exhibiting the Etymologic Structure of English Words," by S. S. Haldeman, published by E. H. Butler & Co., is a new and revised edition of a valuable work which ought to be in the hands of every student of the English language. It explains in the clearest possible manner the etymologic connections of the affixes of the English language, and is arranged so as to introduce the whole subject in an understandable manner to the attention of the student. In this revised edition an index of illustrative words is added, and the lists of prefixes and suffixes have been greatly extended. This work is gotten up in unusually elegant and tasteful style, and the student will find it both ornamental and useful.

—Charles Desilver publishes a new edition of "Prayers for the Use of Families," by Rev. Albert Barnes. This selection of prayers and hymns is made up from the writings of some of the most celebrated religious writers, and is prefaced by an essay on Family Prayer from the pen of the compiler. The work is so well known that it needs no special commendation. It is now, as it has been for the last twenty years, one of the most popular works of the kind before the public.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just published "Sights A-foot," the ninth volume of their cheap edition of Wilkie Collins' writings. It is a series of graphic sketches, some of which are in Mr. Collins' best style.

—*The Dark Blue* is the title of a new London magazine which has just been started under the auspices of Oxford men. It contains a number of well-written contributions from distinguished pens, the most noteworthy of which is "Recollections of American Universities: Harvard," by Thomas Hughes, M. P. Received from T. R. Callender.

—Dr. Strousberg, the great railroad king of Prussia, and who, a year or two ago, was reported to be, next to the Rothschilds, the richest man in the kingdom, has sold his splendid residence in Berlin to Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha for the sum of 480,000 thalers. Strousberg says he has sold his house because he intends to remove from Berlin to Vienna; but his enemies say that the true reason is that Strousberg is in very embarrassed circumstances, and that he tries to turn all his property into money as fast as he can.

—A young man at Hopkinton, Iowa, noticing that his tobacco didn't "chew right," dissected the plug and found that a lizard had been pressed between its folds.

—Mr. Martin, of Fort Wayne, Ind., has just married his eighth wife, having been divorced from seven. He says he is most tired of trying to get a wife.

—The two Republican papers of Lawrence Kansas, are to be consolidated.

—California's State Prison had 859 inmates during the month of February.

—Lillie is the fashionable name for young ladies this year. No family should be without it.

—A Western agitator proposes an amendment to the Constitution to abolish the electoral college.

THE MAGAZINES.

"THE GALAXY."

The April number of *The Galaxy* has the following contributions:—

"Lady Judith," a tale of two continents, chapters xviii and xix, by Justin McCarthy; "Lee at Gettysburg," by J. D. Imboden; "Captain Hall's Arctic Expedition," by Prof. T. B. Maury; "The Mont Cenis Tunnel," by Mary B. Dodge; "Overland," chapters xxxi, xxxii, and xxxiii, by J. W. De Forest; "Victor Emanuel, King of Italy," by Justin McCarthy; "The Nether Side of New York," III, Skinners, by Edward Crapsey: "Ought We to Visit Her?" a novel, chapters x, xi, and xii, by Mrs. Edwards; "An Ornament to Society," by Lucy H. Hooper; "My Violets," by Mary L. Ritter; "Nuremberg," by M. E. W. S.; "Reparation," by Lillie Devereux Blake; "Drift-Wood," by Philip Quilibet; "Scientific Miscellany;" "Current Literature;" "Memoranda," by Mark Twain; "Nebulæ," by the editor.

In his paper entitled "Lee at Gettysburg," General J. D. Imboden makes an interesting and important contribution to the history of the Rebellion. We extract the following striking picture of "Lee after Gettysburg":—

When night closed upon the grand scene our army was repulsed. Silence and gloom pervaded our camps. We knew that the day had gone against us, but the extent of the disaster was not known except in high quarters. The carnage of the day was reported to have been frightful, but our army was not in retreat, and we all surmised that with to-morrow's dawn would come a renewal of the struggle; and we knew that if such was the case, those who had not been in the fight would have their full share in the honors and the dangers of the next day. All felt and appreciated the momentous consequences of final defeat or victory on that great field. These considerations made that, to us, one of those solemn and awful nights that every one who fought through our long war sometimes experienced before a great battle.

Few camp fires enlivened the scene. It was a warm summer's night, and the weary soldiers were lying in groups on the luxuriant grass of the meadows we occupied, discussing the events of the day or watching that their horses did not straggle off in browsing around. About 11 o'clock a horseman approached and delivered a message from General Lee, that he wished to see me immediately. I mounted at once, and, accompanied by Lieutenant McPhail of my staff, and guided by the courier, rode about two miles towards Gettysburg, where half a dozen small tents on the roadside were pointed out as General Lee's headquarters for the night. He was not there, but I was informed I would find him with General A. P. Hill half a mile further on. On reaching the place indicated, a flickering, solitary candle, visible through the open front of a common tent, showed where Generals Lee and Hill were seated on camp stools, with a county map spread upon their knees, and engaged in a low and earnest conversation. They ceased speaking as I approached, and after the ordinary salutations General Lee directed me to go to his headquarters and wait for him. He did not return until about 1 o'clock, when he came riding alone at a slow walk and evidently wrapped in profound thought.

There was not even a sentinel on duty, and no one of his staff was about. The moon was high in the heavens, shedding a flood of soft silvery light, almost as bright as day, upon the scene. When he approached and saw us, he spoke, reined up his horse, and essayed to dismount. The effort to do so betrayed so much physical exhaustion that I stepped forward to assist him, but before I reached him he had alighted. He threw his arm across his saddle to rest himself, and fixing his eyes upon the ground, leaned in silence upon his equally weary horse; the two forming a striking group, as motionless as a statue. The moon shone full upon his massive features, and revealed an expression of sadness I had never seen upon that fine countenance before, in any of the vicissitudes of the war through which he had passed. I waited for him to speak until the silence became painful and embarrassing, when to break it, and change the current of his thoughts, I remarked in a sympathetic tone, and in allusion to his great fatigue:—

"General, this has been a hard day on you."

This attracted his attention. He looked up and replied mournfully:—

"Yes, it has been a sad, sad day to us," and immediately relapsed into his thoughtful mood and attitude. Being unwilling again to intrude upon his reflections, I said no more. After a minute or two he suddenly straightened up to his full height, and turning to me with more animation, energy, and excitement of manner than I had ever seen in him before, he addressed me in a voice tremulous with emotion, and said:—

"General, I never saw troops behave more magnificently than Pickett's Division of Virginians did to-day in their grand charge upon the enemy. And if they had been supported, as they were to have been—but, for some reason not yet fully explained to me, they were not—we would have held the position they so gloriously won at such a fearful loss of noble lives, and the day would have been ours."

After a moment he added in a tone almost of agony:—

"Too bad! Too bad! Oh, too bad!"

I never shall forget, as long as I live, his language, and his manner, and his appearance and expression of mental suffering. Altogether it was a scene that a historical painter might well immortalize had one been fortunately present to witness it.

In a little while he called up a servant from his sleep to take his horse; spoke mournfully, by name, of several of his friends who had fallen during the day; and when a candle had been lighted invited me alone into his tent, where, as soon as we were seated, he remarked:—

"We must return to Virginia. As many of our poor wounded as possible must be taken home. I have sent for you because your men are fresh, to guard the trains back to Virginia. The duty will be arduous, responsible, and dangerous, for I am afraid you will be harassed by the enemy's cavalry. I can spare you as much artillery as you require, but no other troops, as I shall need all I have to return to the Potomac by a different route from yours. All the transportation and all the care of the wounded will be intrusted to you. You will recross the mountain by the Chambersburg road, and then proceed to Williamsport by any route you deem best, without halting. There rest and feed your men and animals, then ford the river, and make no halt till you reach Winchester, where I will again communicate with you."

After a good deal of conversation he sent for his chiefs of staff and ordered them to have everything in readiness for me to take command the next morning, remarking to me that the general instructions he had given would be sent to me next day in writing. As I was about leaving to return to my camp, he came out of his tent and said to me in a low tone:—"I will place in your hands to-morrow a sealed package for President Davis, which you will retain in your own possession till you are across the Potomac, when you will detail a trusty commissioned officer to take it to Richmond with all possible despatch, and deliver it immediately to the President. I impress it upon you that whatever happens this package must not fall into the hands of the enemy. If you should unfortunately be captured, destroy it." On the morning of the 4th my written instructions and the package for Mr. Davis were delivered to me.

"SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY."

The contents of *Scribner's Monthly* for April are as follows:—

"Life in the Cannibal Islands," illustrated, by J. C. Bates; "In the Park," by E. H. C.; "A Breakfast with Alexandre Dumas," by John Bigelow; "A Gentleman's Prerogative," by Ellice Woodruffe; "Children who Work," illustrated, by Julia A. Holmes; "Thorwaldsin's Sacred Marbles," illustrated, by William Wells; "An April Violet," by Mary E. C. Wyeth; "Discovery of Antique Silver," illustrated; "The Fly," illustrated, by L. M. Peterselia; "Lucky Peer," concluded, by Hans Christian Andersen; "The Martyr Church of Madagascar," by R. W. Howard; "Florida Roses," by Elizabeth C. Kinney; "The Anthracite Problem," by Edward Crapsey; "A Horoscope," by W. C. Wilkinson; "Wilfrid Cumbermede," illustrated, by Geo. MacDonald; "Topics of the Time;" "The Old Cabinet;" "Home and Society;" "Culture and Progress Abroad;" "Culture and Progress at Home;" "Etchings," Dolly Sullivan, illustrated by Marian Douglas.

From Mr. Bigelow's description of "A Breakfast with Alexandre Dumas" we take the following:—

We waited breakfast till one o'clock for the arrival of Mr. Genesco, the editor of the *Europe*, from whom a telegram then arrived informing us that he had missed the train by two minutes. The proprietor of the cottage and a professional musician were the only other guests. The honor of conducting madame to the table fell to me. The breakfast was admirably served, though it did not escape the criticism of our host. A carp, cold and more than two feet long, taken from the neighboring lake, with a sauce piquante, was followed by a hot roasted leg of delicious mutton. Then came a *ris de veau*, with tomato sauce. When Dumas was handed some he declined, saying:—"Je me defie de la sauce tomate que je ne fais pas moi-meme." One of the guests insisting that the sauce was very good, "Ah," replied Dumas, in a tone between a sigh and a grunt, "it is not as I like it." He afterwards remarked of another dish not entirely to his taste:—"I can't quit the kitchen five minutes." After the *ris de veau* we had crevisses, of which he ate enormously. By this time his breathing had become as distinctly audible as if it had been effected by the aid of a high-pressure engine. I never saw a person eat so much like an animal. Grapes and pears concluded our repast, which was led to its place with champagne, claret, and some excellent Burgundy.

Soon after we had made an end of our eating and drinking, our host relapsed into a state of stertorous somnolency against which he struggled for a while manfully but in vain. I observed, however, that this was a familiar experience with the household, and was not to be noticed. Though somewhat reassured by the tranquil air of my *commensales*, I could not help feeling a little as if I were the guest of honor at one of La Fontaine's feasts of the animals. In about half an hour, however, he overcame his drowsiness, and then talked on rapidly, and sometimes eloquently, and the more he talked the better looking he became. His smile was very sweet, and there was not a sordid, or mercenary, or selfish trait in one of his features. He spoke of topics of current interest like a man of decided opinions, but evidently saw them from a very restricted rather than from a philosophic or national point of view. He said some things that were striking. The Emperor, he remarked, was *un vrai conspirateur* and not a brave man, hence he did everything requiring courage in the night, and then enumerated several of his important nocturnal performances. He compared him to those beasts of prey that only seek their food at night, such as foxes, wolves, jackals, etc., and said that he had the eye of that class of animals.

The Franco-Italian Convention of the 11th September, which had been then recently signed, and of which the world had just witnessed the auspicious consummation, he pronounced very ingenious and quite sure to restore Italy to Rome. He spoke with great admiration of our novelist Cooper, whose works were lying on his table, and whom he professed to have known.

Before leaving St. Gratian I returned to the subject of his projected American expedition, made proffer of such letters and counsel as might promise to be of service to him, and repeated the advice I had given to him before, to make a book about the United States, and not to sell it until it was written. It was obvious that for some reason, then not quite intelligible to me, this advice was not palatable altogether.

Reflecting upon what had passed during my ride home, I came to the conclusion that his hope was that our Government, following the example of several European States when in trouble, might desire to enlist his pen in its service, and that perhaps I was prepared, under the cover of a bookseller's engagement, to take him into the service of the Republic.

Speaking of his proposal, a few days later, to a distinguished member of the Institute, he told me that I should caution all to whom I gave him letters not to lend him money, for, said he, he will levy upon every one of them, *il est un grand mangeur*, and always in want of money. This, he added, is so notoriously his character that I feel no remorse in warning you of it. He thought, however, Dumas might make a good book, and perhaps, under the circumstances, a useful one.

I need hardly add that I never offered Dumas any special inducements to visit America, or that he never executed the project about which he consulted me. Neither did he ever renew the subject with me nor with any one else that I know of. His sceptre was already broken, and his literary influence was rapidly passing away. During the winter succeeding my visit to St. Gratian he tried to trade a little upon his past reputation and notoriety by lecturing; but his success did not warrant him or his friends in trying the experiment more than once or twice. With them Dumas may be said to have closed a literary career which, brilliant as it was for a time, placed mankind under very inconsiderable obligations.

—A female "Knights of Pythias" has just been started, the highest degree being known as "Supreme Pavillion, Pythian Sisterhood."

—A San Francisco lady thinks her husband's being a "confounded fool" good ground for divorce. He proved it by marrying her.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14eod t4 10 State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 230 SOUTH THIRD STREET, CORNER OF WILLING'S ALLEY.
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

F. H. JACKSON,
3 20 14t Secretary.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure it, Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf5

MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at No. 900 WALNUT Street, at noon on the 4th day of April, when an election will be held for Five Directors to serve the ensuing year.

MICHAEL NISBET,
3 18 sw5t Secretary.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf5

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17f

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

SILVER WARE

of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 3 11 fmw5

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 215

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

STAIR RODS, STEP PLATES,

GAS TORCHES, GAS TURNERS, WAX TAPERS, Etc. Etc.,

On hand and for sale by

WILER & MOSS,

MANUFACTURERS,

3 10 1m No. 225 South FIFTH Street.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company

OF PHILADELPHIA

IN THEIR

New Marble Fire-proof Building,

Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $700,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13 fmw5

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.

WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,

Henry Lewis.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer,	F. Ratchford Starr,
R. P. McCullagh,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Edwin M. Lewis,	Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn,	John D. Taylor,

Hon. William A. Porter.

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmw5

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company

OFFICE, (1 28 stutfrp

No. 118 MARKET STREET.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,

THIRD and PEAR Streets,

Plain and Galvanized

Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes

For Gas, Steam and Water

FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street, Room No. 9.
ST. LOUIS, March 2, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, April 3, 1871, for furnishing the Subsistence Department U. S. A.:—

88 pounds mess pork.
40,000 pounds of bacon—clear sides.
181,000 pound of double extra flour.
13,600 pounds of hard bread.
11,000 pounds of corn meal—kiln-dried.
15,000 pounds of beans—white navy.
6,000 pounds of split peas.
4,500 pounds of rice—Carolina.
600 pounds of hominy.
17,000 pounds of green Rio coffee.
1,000 pounds of Rio coffee—roasted.
0,000 pounds of brown sugar.
1,500 gallons of whisky vinegar.
3,000 pounds of candles—adamantine.
8,000 pounds of extra family soap.
37,500 pounds of salt.
500 pounds of pepper—black.
4,500 pounds of hams—sugar-cured.
17,000 pounds of choice family flour.
3,500 pounds of dried apples.
500 pounds of dried peaches.
1,200 pounds of raisins.
175 gallons of pickled cucumbers.
50 gallons of pickled onions.
375 gallons of sauerkraut.
332 dozen cans of milk.
3,200 pounds of lard.
7,000 pounds of butter.
1,000 pounds of cheese.

Information as to kind of packages, condition, etc. etc., can be obtained on application at this office.

C. B. PENROSE,
3 13 † Captain, C. S., U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD.
FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
Third Story Union Bank Building,
MARCH 1, 1871.

Proposals are invited for dredging in the channel below Fort Carroll leading to this city. Proposals, to be *sealed* and in *duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of 1st day of APRIL, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. About 75,000 cubic yards, more or less, to be removed. Length of haul of material averages about two miles. The object is to attain a depth of 22 feet at mean low water. The tide rises about one foot and one-half. Proposals will state kind of machinery to be used; average quantity in cubic yards to be removed daily; price per cubic yard, including excavation, removal, and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping scows.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of Proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
3 2 Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDINGS, Fayette Street, near Charles, BALTIMORE, Md., March 28, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for dredging a channel through Fredericksburg and Spottswood Bars, in the Rappahannock river, Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 28, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. *Separate Proposals* will be also received for removing one wreck in Fredericksburg bar.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed 90 feet in width or 8 feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about two feet

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 6t Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 20, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel in Queenstown Creek, Maryland, from Chester River to Queenstown. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 22, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 22 6t Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 29, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for excavating a channel in the James river, at the Rocketts, near Richmond, Va.

Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 29, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material to be removed is rock in beds and boulders. The channel is not to exceed 180 feet in width or 18 feet in depth at mean high water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about 2½ feet.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 6t Major of Engineer U. S. Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 20, 1871.

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PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel in Queenstown Creek, Maryland, from Chester River to Queenstown. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 22, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 6t Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

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The material to be removed is rock in beds and boulders. The channel is not to exceed 180 feet in width or 18 feet in depth at mean high water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about 2½ feet.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 6t Major of Engineer U. S. Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 21, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel at Cambridge, Maryland. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 24, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or ten feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 6t Major of Engineers U. S. Army.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (where proper forms will be furnished) until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, April 21, 1871, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of

889 pairs Boots (600 pairs to be cable screwed).
5000 Haversacks.
1000 yards Crimson Worsted Lace, 1¾ inch.

All to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
3 21 6t Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, OFFICE A. C. S.
PHILADEL

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money).....	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax).....	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.....	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee).....	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan.....	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan.....	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock).....	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)..	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock).....	4,000 00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties..	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,293 557 00
	Real Estate.....	56,000 50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made.....	230,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company.....	23,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value.....	3,912 00
	Cash.....	142,911 73
		$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,;	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870.....$128,351'78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319'07

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson.

Joseph B. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870.....$369,388 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70.....$2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870.....$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property.....	$334,950
United States Government Loans.....	325,939
Pennsylvania State Loans.....	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans.....	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds.....	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans.....	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks.....	62,496
Cash in Bank.....	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security.....	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled.....	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission.....	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company.....	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452 35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881'70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown accom....	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train.....	12:30 P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train.....	4:30
Pottstown Accommo.	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading.....	8:00 P. M.	From Pottsville.....	12 35 P. M.
To Pottsville.....	3:15	From Reading.....	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and. 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wootten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:20, 3, 4:20, 6:15, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:20, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. M.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:30, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 18 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:20, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	3:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5:00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:55 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	6:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. trains for Baltimore General Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9:20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:35 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:20 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

8:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M. (Accommod

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LAST ACT.

The Fifth Street Tragedy—The Burial of the Victims This Afternoon—Scenes at the Undertaker's.

This afternoon the burial of the remains of John H. Murray and his wife, whose lives were so tragically ended on Saturday afternoon last, will take place in Hanover Street Cemetery, the funeral to proceed thither from the undertaking establishment of Joseph Hookey, No. 1245 North Second street. To this place the bodies of the murdered wife and the suicide were removed on Monday last, and from the moment of their arrival to the time we go to press to-day the establishment has been fairly besieged with people who had a craving curiosity to gratify.

The gentlemen to whom Murray, before he had carried out his terrible design, committed his body, and that of his wife when they were dead, generously fulfilled the solemn duties that had been imposed on them thus suddenly. That portion of the note relating to them was as follows:—"I have nothing more to ask, only that my wife and myself be buried in the same grave. Now, my dear friends, you were good to me in my living days, and do not forget me in my death. I will name the following gentlemen to take charge of the bodies, and I hope they will act in this case as I would have acted in my life to all, with a goodwill to pray to God to have mercy on our souls:—John H. Collins, John C. Noonan, James Rowe, John Canning, James Clark, Thomas Walls, James McDonough, William Miller, Richard Lloyd, James A. Tombleson, Samuel Nichols, and all my other friends who will help the above-named gentlemen to put me under the cold clay."

These citizens at once took steps to comply with the last request of their old friend, and succeeded beyond their expectations. This morning they gave notice that "they have sufficient funds on hand to defray all expenses, and no further contributions will be necessary. The trappings of the burial are far better than, perhaps, the unfortunate Murray ever thought of.

This morning the crowd of people before Mr. Hookey's establishment was so dense that Lieutenant Clark, with a posse of officers, was sent for to keep the pavements clear. The bodies were lying in the parlor, each encased in a casket draped in black, and ornamented with heavy silver mountings. These were the simple inscriptions on the plates:—

MARY MURRAY,
Died March 25, 1871,
Aged 22 Years.

JOHN H. MURRAY,
Died March 26, 1871,
Aged 30 Years.

Up to the time of writing there was an unbroken line of people marching around them, and then out into the street.

There will be no religious services, but the remains will be taken direct to the burial ground and interred. The mother and sister of Murray are here, but none of the deceased wife's relatives. Her father is a minister, now officiating at Marietta, Ohio. As their remains go under the sod, let the veil of charity be drawn over their short and sad career.

BUILDINGS.

The Official Enumeration by the City Assessors.

From the returns made by the assessors of the different wards, the number of houses in the city is shown to be as follows:—

	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Total.
One-story	322	81	349	752
Two-story	22,613	3 958	10,592	37,163
Three-story	65,591	3,160	1,531	70,192
Four-story	5,417	186	....	5,603
Five-story and over	593	....	....	593
Total	94,446	7,385	12,472	114,303

According to the census returns, the number of dwellings in the city in June of last year was 112,457, the census returns of 1860 showing a total of 89,632.

In the following statement is shown the number of buildings of other characters in the city:

Churches and buildings		451
School buildings, public	134	
" " religious societies	80	
		214
Halls and theatres		63
Foundry and factory buildings		964
Mills		73
Dye-houses		85
Tanneries		9
Rope-walks		7
Stables		3 183
Barns		1,241
Blacksmith shops		393
Other shops		1,037
Fire company house		89
Slaughter-houses		285
Offices		244
Breweries and vaults		174
Total, miscellaneous buildings		8,448
Total, dwelling-houses		114,303
Total, buildings of all kinds		122,751

A CARD FROM THE REV JOHN CHAMBERS.—For many days my mind has been exercised how I could in the most Christian and modest way reach the eye and ear of a very large number of friends, whose solicitude for my restoration to health and continued life has been so marked. I have concluded that a simple card, sent out through the press, from an honest heart, would be acceptable to all. First, then, I owe a debt of undying gratitude to the ministers of the Prince of Peace who came like doves to the windows of my tabernacle, with the inquiry late and early, "How is he; any change for the better?"

Again, my gratitude is due to a large number of God's Israel, who called again and again without any other object than to know whether the light was beginning to burn brighter in the house of sorrow. How Christian-like was this!

Then, again, I wish to acknowledge as best I can, my debt of gratitude to that large class of my fellow-citizens beginning with the learned jurist and reaching down to the humblest man of toil. In this enumeration, I take more than ordinary pleasure in including a large number of the Society of Friends, especially the members of the Twelfth Street Meeting. While memory lasts, those fond inquiries of old and young will not be forgotten. Kind words never die. 'As to my own beloved people, I may say of them, as Jesus said of the faithful woman, "They have done what they could." There has been nothing left undone to relieve the anxiety of a pastor's heart.

The press, too, has been most kind and generous, for which I thank them. Nor can I pass unnoticed the eminent services of my physician, S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., whose skill and devotion, under God, have brought me into a state of convalescence.

Glorious Christianity! How unlike all other systems of religion! JOHN CHAMBERS.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1871.

FIRE IN A BUMMERS' RETREAT.—On Front street, below Green, is a boarding-house, the terms for lodging being about fifteen cents per night. In view of this fact, it may well be imagined that the inmates of the dwelling do not include the most wealthy and aristocratic portion of our citizens, and it may be also inferred that at this rate of board the proprietor will never be at a loss for lodgers. The house was packed, as usual, last night, and nothing occurred to mar the serenity of the sleepers until 3 o'clock this morning, when a fire broke out in one of the rooms on the first floor. A policeman luckily was near at hand and discovered the fire. He notified Fire Company No. 21, and they arrived in time to extinguish the flames before much damage was done. The house was filled with smoke, however, and the way in which the inmates (people call them bummers) swarmed out of that dilapidated dwelling was a sight to see. In the establishment is employed a person named Joseph Long, whose duty heretofore has been to serve up the eatables to the lords and ladies in the dining-rooms. A combination of circumstances induced the proprietor to believe that Long ought to be suspected for having set fire to the place. It was not long before he was arrested, and he will have a hearing before Alderman Toland this afternoon.

CARED FOR.

The Will of the Late Charles Gerong.

Yesterday afternoon the will of the late Charles Gerong was admitted to probate. He commands that his widow, who is demented, be thus provided for:—

I direct that after my just debts and funeral expenses have been paid, my hereinafter-mentioned executor shall invest all my estate in approved securities, and shall pay over to my beloved wife, Augusta Gerong, during her natural life, the income arising and accruing from my said estate, in such sums as her comfort and necessities may require; that a suitable boarding-place be provided for her where she can have such attentions as her situation and condition may require. * * * I direct that upon the death of my beloved wife, after providing for her suitable burial, my said executor shall divide the residue of my estate into two equal moieties—the one-half moiety I direct them to pay over to the German Reformed Salem Comgregation and their successors, * * * the other full one half moiety I direct my said executors to pay over to the Rev. John G. Wiehle, now pastor of the German Reformed Salem Congregation, to be his and his heirs' forever. * * * I appoint as my executors Jacob Rech and Conrad Bruder, both elders of the said Reformed Salem Congregation.

The value of the estate is about $5000.

THE NEW HALL OF THE Y. M. C. A. OF GERMANTOWN.—Last evening the new rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association of Germantown were opened to the public for the first time. This association has hitherto met in the various churches of Germantown, but they have now leased the whole of the upper portion of the building No. 4765 Main street. The meeting room of the association is a large room on the second floor. On the third floor is situated the reading-room, which will be comfortably furnished and supplied with books and periodicals intended to attract young men into the association. The association hitherto numbered about 56 members, but last evening 52 new members were proposed and elected, making a membership now of 108. The treasurer last evening received $61 from the members present. The members are divided into several classes paying different sums into the treasury. Active members are required to be members of some evangelical church and pay $2 per annum. An associate member pays $2, a sustaining member $5, a life member $20 without further payment, and an honorary member $50 without further payment.

After the transaction of some routine business, Mr. John A. Wagenseller addressed the meeting, saying that the efforts of the members should be turned to bring under religious and moral influences young men who are not as yet members of any Church. He spoke of the closing of the fire companies' houses, and hoped that the young men who formerly congregated there would be brought into the reading-room of the association.

AN ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CLAIM.—The case of Captain Thomas Conner, charged with presenting a claim to the Government for subsistence of troops prior to their being mustered into the service of the United States, was resumed this morning before United States Commissioner Hibler.

One of the receipts which, it is alleged, the defendant forwarded to Washington, was for the payment by Conner of the rent of barracks. The precise locality was not stated. The testimony of the following witness was produced to show that the barracks were not at Barnwell and South streets:—

Bernard Maguire sworn—I reside at Barnwell and South streets; Barnwell used to be called Bank street; Captain Conner never used my premises for recruiting purposes; he used the property opposite; there are two corners there; there is only one dwelling at the corners; I live in it; Captain Conner recruited a company in 1861, at Chippewa and South streets, I think; there are three houses between Bank and Chippewa streets. (The defendant asserts that the barracks were at Chippewa and South streets.)

The defendant was held in $15,000 bail to answer at court. He was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Beale.

It is proper in this connection to state that Captain Conner protests his entire innocence of any fraud; he says the claim is a just one, and that confusion has arisen by reason of the alteration of the names of the streets. He promises to make a satisfactory explanation.

PEDDLER IN TROUBLE.—E. R. Knight, a basket merchant, vulgarly known as peddler, was yesterday in a house at Broad and Vine streets, endeavoring to dispose of half-class soap, spliced shoe-strings, tin razors, etc. It was observed that Mr. Knight had not in his possession a license, and the matter being inquired into a little further, the fact was demonstrated without the possibility of a doubt that the thought of taking out a license had never entered the Bœotian mind of the soap and razor man. This important discovery having been made, it was thought that the attention of Alderman Jones should be called to the matter. Accordingly, Knight was taken before that magistrate, and held in $600 bail to answer at court.

BEAT HIS MOTHER.—A bad boy, so it is said, is Francis McElroy. He lives at No. 508 North Twelfth street. What did the precious youth do yesterday but go home in a beastly state of intoxication, and beat his mother; and then, to add to his bad conduct, he stuffed a number of articles in his pockets, and went out and sold them. Francis was arrested afterwards, and Alderman Massey has had the duty and the pleasure of placing the young man under sufficient bail to answer.

THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE.—Yesterday Contractor John W. Murphy resumed operations on the South Street Bridge. The work at present in hand is the building of the western approach. Yesterday, also, the jury viewed the land on the eastern bank, belonging to private parties, preparatory to taking it for the use of the eastern approach and assessing damages.

BUMMERS CAPTURED.—Lieutenant Flaherty, accompanied by a number of officers, made a raid last night on a gang of corner bummers who have been wont to infest the corner of Twenty-third and South streets. Five of the rowdies were put under arrest, and Alderman Morrow has held them in bail to keep the peace.

STREET LITERATURE.—Louis Barber, for tearing down a number of handbills which had been posted on the fence surrounding the Keystone Skating Park, at Moyamensing avenue and Morris street, was yesterday arrested, and has been held in bail by Alderman Lutz to answer for the offense.

NAVIGATION OPENED.—The water was let into the Susquenanna and Tide Water Canal yesterday, and boats are now passing at all points.

MOURNING NOTE PAPERS,

Envelopes,

And Visiting Cards,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WM. H. HOSKINS,

STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,

No. 913 ARCH Street,

1 21 smw8p PHILADELPHIA.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

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PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.

JOHN LINERD,
11 30 wsm8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Commission

The Forthcoming eport.

Sumner and Fred. Douglass.

Debate on the Ku-Klux Bill.

The New U. S. Loan.

Later from Europe.

Manifesto from Versailles.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Circular from the Versailles Government.

VERSAILLES, March 29.—The Government has issue da circular to the prefects, announcing that "order has been established in Lyons and Toulouse, and that the attempt at insurrection in the large towns has failed, save in Marseilles, Narbonne, and Saint Etienne."

La France says the regulars are

Rallying to the Support of the Government.

The continued occupation of French territory by the Prussians is due to the insurgents. The Government has

Temporized with the Insurrection

to avoid the shedding of blood, but is ready to-day to meet and crush it. Menotti and Ricciotti Garibaldi have declined to fight except against a foreign enemy.

LONDON, March 29.

General Cluseret

is said to have been appointed general administrator of the insurgent military affairs, vice Du Besson, suspended, but the report is considered doubtful.

Flourens' Resignation

of his military functions has been accepted.

PARIS, March 29.

The Committee of the Republic

resigned their powers, and were newly elected.

At the Assembly,

at Versailles to-day, there was a turbulent meeting of Deputies.

Large Bodies of Cavalry and Infantry

have arrived from the West, and a large military camp has been formed at St. Germain for the protection of the Government.

There were religious ceremonies in the cathedral yesterday for the rest of the souls of the departed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

The San Domingo Commissioners

submitted their report to the President to-day. It is expected that the President will send it to Congress either to-day or to-morrow, with the view of having it read while the San Domingo debate is in progress. General Grant has the idea that this report will

Answer all the Allegations

of Sumner and Schurz.

It has been suggested to the President that inasmuch as the report of the commissioners does not recommend annexation, he should send in a message with the report, giving the personal views of the commissioners.

Douglass and Sumner.

The President's organ here quotes Frederick Douglass as being opposed to the course Sumner has taken on the matter of annexation.

When the commissioners heard of the deposition of Sumner they all expressed their regrets at it, and Douglass among the rest. If he has changed his views on the subject, it must be since his return to the United States.

The debate in the House on

The Ku-klux Bill

was opened to-day by Mr. Morgan, Ohio, immediately after reading the journal, and will be continued through the day. Democrats and Republicans are speaking alternately.

The New Loan.

Secretary Boutwell, notwithstanding the expiration of the 30 days yesterday, will allow subscriptions to the five per cent. loan to continue for the present. Negotiations are pending with foreign bankers to allow them to take the remainder of the hundred millions. As soon as this is consummated the loan will be withdrawn. It is the purpose of the Secretary in putting the next loan on the market to allow a lower rate of interest on bonds to be subscribed for. He may limit it to 4½ and 5 per cent., allowing them to be taken together.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—A Republican caucus was held this morning relative to passing the Jersey City charter over the Governor's veto, and an attempt was made to make it a strict party measure. Mr. Ripley (Rep.), of Essex county, refused to vote for it in any case. The caucus adjourned till half-past 12 o'clock without any decided action.

The Senate has killed the bill repealing the Driggs Drainage Commission, and passed the Erie Freight Equalizing bill.

The bills providing for an additional lunatic asylum and for the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor have passed both houses.

FROM THE STATE.

Lafayette College Commencement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

EASTON, Pa., March 29.—The literary societies of Lafayette College have selected Hon. Alexander K. McClure, of Philadelphia, to deliver the usual annual address before them at the approaching commencement in June next.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 29.—House supplement to an act erecting Norristown into a borough, as committed.

Senate supplement to the act appropriating ground for public purposes in Philadelphia as committed. This is the bill introduced by Mr. Connell yesterday, and provides that so much of any law as authorizes any jury in assessing damages for any property taken for the to estimate the advantage to property adjoining or in the vicinity be repealed; also requiring such juries to report to the court as such damages the value of the land taken, without deduction for any advantages derived to any adjacent land; also, Senate bill to protect and prohibit inebriates and sane persons from being admitted as patients into asylums and other institutions for the insane, as committed.

The Committee on Federal Relations made a report on the resolution relative to the difficulties which have arisen among the oyster fisheries in Delaware Bay, through the recent action of the New Jersey authorities. The report is lengthy, and sets forth the following facts:—For upwards of forty years the fisheries in the Delaware river and Bay have been used in common by the citizens of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey. On April 14, 1846, an act was passed by the New Jersey Legislature for the preservation of clams and oysters, but it was so prohibitory that it was not enforced until the passage of an act, this session, for the better enforcement of that law in Maurice River Cove and Delaware Bay.

The provisions of the last statute are given, as also are the law of 1868, and the 7th section of the last act is believed by the committee to be an infringement of the 2d section of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States. The citizens of this State have long enjoyed the right to plant and gather oysters in the Delaware river and bay, and have expended a large amount of money. The legislative action of New Jersey has compelled a suspension of business to the injury of more than a thousand fishermen of this State, who are willing to comply with all the laws of New Jersey and pay for license and taxes, but who find they must either relinquish their valuable interest and get other employment or move to New Jersey. The committee recommended the passage of the following joint resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey be and they are hereby requested to repeal the seventh section of an act entitled "An act for the preservation of clams and oysters," approved April 14, 1868, as being in contravention of that comity between the several States as is provided for in the 2d section of article 4th of the Constitution of the United States, and detrimental to the interests and conflicting with the rights of large numbers of the citizens of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish a copy of the foregoing resolution to the Governor of New Jersey, with a request that the same be laid before the Legislature of that State.

The above resolution was then unanimously adopted.

New bills introduced:—Mr. Albright, one relative to promissory notes and other negotiable instruments, providing that no days of grace shall be allowed. Also, that where the post office address is not added to the name of any drawer, acceptor, or endorser of any negotiable instrument it shall be allowed sufficient notice of dishonor or protest by depositing the notice thereof in the post office in the place where it is payable, addressed to the payor at the place where it was dated.

House.

The morning session opened by a motion to reconsider a vote by which the House had defeated a bill authorizing railroad and mining companies with railroad privileges in the Lehigh anthracite coal field to merge and consolidate. The vote was reconsidered, and the bill again came before the House. In the discussion which ensued, the rights of capital and labor were debated at length. On the one hand the railroad corporations were denounced as establishing dangerous monopolies, and on the other they were sustained as developing the country.

The debate assumed the widest range, and the arguments, pro and con, would fill volumes.

The apportionment of Senatorial districts for Philadelphia is objected to by Senator Henzey, who is opposed to the Twenty-ninth ward, but in favor of the Twentieth ward, being in the Second district.

VANDERBILT VICTORIOUS.

Decision in the Erie-Vanderbilt Litigation—Defeat of Erie—Judge Barnard Dismisses the Complaint.

In the action in which the Erie Railway Company are plaintiffs and Cornelius Vanderbilt defendant, to recover about $4,000,000, which has been pending in the courts for about two years, Judge Barnard yesterday rendered judgment for the defendant. The amount in litigation was alleged to have been paid to Commodore Vanderbilt in July, 1868, upon the settlement of the Erie litigations then pending. One million dollars was paid to the Commodore as a bonus for getting the suits against the Erie Company discontinued, and for the rescinding of the contract, by which Commodore Vanderbilt compelled the company to purchase fifty thousand shares of Erie stock at $70 a share, receiving for it $2,500,000 in cash and $1,125,000 worth of bonds of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railway Company. After the trial of the suit was about half finished before Judge Barnard in 1869, it was postponed on account of Mr. Field being obliged to attend to another cause in Rochester.

Several arguments have been had in the case, and several months ago it was adjourned, at the request of the defendant's counsel, to make their proofs. Judge Barnard had previously denied a motion for non-suit, holding that the evidence of the plaintiffs constituted a cause of action.

The argument yesterday was heard in the room of the Supervisors. At its conclusion Judge Barnard announced his decision, as follows:—

After having examined very carefully the complaint, and the answer and the testimony, I have come to the conclusion, looking at the allegations that are in the complaint on which the right of the plaintiff to recover against the defendant is claimed—I find that it is charged that the defendant obtained stock, bonds, and money, amounting to some millions of dollars, belonging to the plaintiffs, as charged therein. Another allegation that he obtained possession of the bonds, stock, and money by artifice, trick, or fraud, or by the influence with or control over the board of directors or some of the officers of the Erie Railway Company; also, the fear created in the minds of some of the then officers of the company to effect this settlement. It is alleged, further, in the complaint that the company had no power to make the agreement as therein set forth, and no power to enter into this compromise at all with Work, Schell, and with the defendant; that it was in fraud of the stockholders of the company—the making of such a settlement—and that two of the directors, Gould and Fisk, opposed it. Now, with regard to the allegation of fraud, I am entirely unable to find any, not even the slightest evidence, because it appears from the testimony that at that time the present plaintiffs were engaged in a series of expensive, long, and protracted litigations.

There can be no question in regard to the Erie Railway Company having the power to retire their own stock, and to buy their own bonds or their own property whenever they have the money to do so. They are specially excepted by the third section of the General Railroad act from that provision that prevents railroad companies from buying or retiring their own stock. The very fact that two of the directors—Fisk and Gould—voted in the negative against the settlement would have no material weight that I know of—no more weight than if eight out of seventeen voted the same as those two men. There was no law to prevent the action of the majority being good. On looking at it in that light I have come to the conclusion that this action cannot be maintained. There is no fraud proved on the part of the defendant or of any of his officers—nothing but what he had a legitimate and proper right to do, as far as the settlement was concerned. The officers of the company had a right to settle these litigations. It was their duty to do so. It was a good settlement, and it was one that would benefit and has benefited, and I presume will benefit, the stockholders. The plaintiffs at the time this writ was brought were governed and controlled by a new set of officers, who thought that in the performance of their duty they should make an effort to recover, for the benefit of the stockholders, this large sum of money they deemed improperly extracted from their hands. They commenced this suit in good faith, and I don't think it would be proper to punish them any more by fining them with costs, because it seems to have been a mistake—an honest mistake—on the part of the plaintiffs when they commenced it. The complaint is therefore dismissed without costs.—*N. Y. World.*

Another Heavy Judgment Against Erie.

It is not generally known that the Bergen Tunnel, so important to the Erie Road, has never been fully paid for. It was finished by the contractor, Mr. A. B. Seymour, in December, 1860. Immediately thereupon a controversy arose between him and the Long Dock Company, otherwise Erie, about his pay.

The contractor claimed that there was a large balance due him, while the company insisted that they had overpaid him about $34,500. The contractor, in 1861, filed his bill for relief in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, and the suit has been "dragging its slow length along" until the 17th inst., when the master, Jonathan Dixon, Jr., to whom it had been referred, to state an account between the parties, reported a balance due from the Erie Railway Company to the contractor of $32,616 53.—*N. Y. Times.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Martinsville Case.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

The case of Thorn, Trimber, and Webb still engages the Court, and other business has been postponed until Friday.

The Grand Jury.

When the Grand Jury came into Court this morning Mr. Sheppard stated that he had yesterday received from the foreman of the Grand Jury several questions in writing relating to the mode of proceeding with a bill which the Grand Jury had a few days previously requested might be returned to them for reconsideration. Mr. Sheppard stated that these questions involved matters of practice and law in the Grand Jury room, and he therefore preferred that the questions should be answered by the Court. He accordingly submitted the interrogatories to the Court, and requested that the Judge would instruct the jury as to the law applicable to to the subject inquired of.

Judge Peirce then took the papers and replied to each of the questions, fully instructing the Grand Jury as to the proper mode of procedure upon the bill.

Dull.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

In the case of Charles Cole, tried upon a charge of indecent assault and battery upon a little girl, the jury failing to agree were discharged.

Samuel Wilson, alias "Mouldy Pat," pleaded guilty on the charge of highway robbery, in knocking Lyttleton Williams down and stealing his purse and watch. The judge sent him to the Penitentiary for five years.

There being no other business ready the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

FOURTH EDITION

Proceedings of Congress.

Debate in the House.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. Shellabarger's Ku-Klux Bill.

Addition to the Conscience Fund

Heavy Frost in Virginia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Conscience Money.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A letter was received at the Treasury Department to-day from a banker at Baden-Baden enclosing a bill of exchange on New York for $5000 gold, with a statement that it is from a former citizen of the United States who desires to make anonymous restitution to the United States Treasury.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Mystery Solved.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The body found yesterday in the East river has been identified as that of Edward Fitzpatrick, cashier of Eugene Kelly & Co., bankers, who disappeared about six weeks ago, and no trace of whom had since been found. The books are correct, and the finding of property upon the body shows he was not the victim of foul play.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Heavy Frost in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., March 29.—There was a heavy frost with ice, here this morning, extending up to the Potomac. It is feared that the fruit crop has been destroyed.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Senate took up in the morning hour Mr. Anthony's resolution to amend the order of business, so that any bill on the South passed by the House of Representatives may be considered at the present session.

Mr. Casserly, in denial of Mr. Anthony's assertion of yesterday, quoted from various Senate debates to show that certain legislation of the Senate, particularly the reconstruction measures, had been dictated and prepared by Republican caucuses.

He read from speeches by Messrs. Sumner, Sherman, and Stewart in confirmation of this. He would ask, what were these caucuses held for if not to whip in the more independent and conscientious members of the majority, and went on to enumerate some of the evils and dangers to the country from a blind obedience to party tyranny. The Enforcement bill and similar measures had been pushed through by the majority by all-night sessions and the physical exhaustion of their opponents.

Mr. Anthony reiterated his assertion that no Republican caucus had ever sought to bind the conscience or judgment of a member, and defended the caucus system as an indispensable and time-honored expedient for ascertaining the sentiment of members of the same party upon a given subject.

Mr. Wilson corroborated Mr. Anthony's assertion.

He was here for six years, when there was an overwhelming Democratic majority, and that majority repeatedly canvassed the Senate upon passing to adjournment. Something had been said by the Senator from California (Mr. Casserly), complaining that the minority had been compelled to stay up all night; but there were not now near so many night sessions as in the great struggles of 1857 and 1858, when the Republican minority had little success, because they were sober men. The majority towards morning were generally found stretched on the sofas.

After further discussion the subject went over without action by the expiration of the morning hour, and the San Domingo discussion was resumed.

Mr. Schurz resumed the floor, and proceeded to argue that the annexation of Texas furnished no precedent or justification for the belligerent interference of the President to protect Dominica against Hayti. One leading object of the San Domingo expedition seemed to have been to protect Baez from his own subjects. In this connection he was reminded of the statement made yesterday, by the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Howe), that Baez, in the matter of annexation, was influenced by purely patriotic and unselfish motives, believing such a step would bring peace to his countrymen.

He (Mr. Schurz) had read a newspaper abstract of the forthcoming report of the commission, and he there found an interesting exhibition of the sublime want of selfishness of that pure patriot Baez. He there found among other items in the bill to be paid by the United States, $70,000 for property destroyed by the Spaniards, and $200,000 for back salaries. How the heart of that patriot ached to sacrifice its possessor for the welfare of his fellow-citizens, with the snug sum of $70,000 in his pocket and $200,000 to be divided among his brothers and relations, who mainly constituted the Dominican police force.

House.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the select committee.

Mr. Morgan, a member of the committee, commenced his speech by saying that he was no apologist for crime, whether committed in the North or in the South. He trusted that all criminals would be brought to speedy justice and tried by the proper jurisdiction, for if criminals be not tried by the proper jurisdiction the act of condemnation is itself a crime. He denounced as an atrocious calumny the charge of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, that the Democrats encouraged murder and outrages against Southern Republicans to help them in the next Presidential election.

With such a charge before them, deliberately made, it ought to teach gentlemen to be more cautious of the truthfulness of any charge and wild rumors with reference to the people of the South. The gentleman from Massachusetts gave as a reason for serving on the select committee to examine into the affairs of that section, that the investigation would do more harm than good. Why did he decline? Because the gentleman and the country knew that the atrocious calumnies against the people of the South are manufactured, and the trouble at the South was for the greater part owing to the mistaken legislation of Congress, which passed laws on despotic principles, forgetting that this is a republican government. He asserted as his belief that a majority of the Republican members are in their hearts and judgments against the pending bill.

When they record their votes in its favor they give their sanction to the establishment of military rule, not only in Virginia, but in Ohio, not only in Louisiana, but in New York, and in every other State of the Union. The bill vested the President of the United States with unlimited power, without any check whatever. On his own view or determination of facts, he was authorized to employ the army and navy to invade the States, supersede the Courts, try and convict men by military commission, and exercise complete control over the life, liberty, and property of the citizen. Such power was in accordance with that possessed by the Czar of Russia or the Great Mogul. There was nothing in the bill in conformity with the spirit of republican institutions. It vested the President with despotic power.

Mr. Morgan proceeded and challenged contradiction as to the truth of the assertion that when the war closed peace and security existed from Maine to the Rio Grande, and in proof of this he quoted from the reports of Generals Grant and Sherman. Yet in March, 1867, the south was by Congressional legislation divided into military districts, and the lives, liberty, and property of the people of that section subjected to military rule. The President, in his message of December, 1870, informed Congress that a year of peace and prosperity had just passed; and notwithstanding this it was now proposed to clothe the President with unlimited military power.

After further remarks, he said:—If you would restore peace and tranquility to the South and the whole country, change your policy toward the South. Instead of the sword, extend the olive branch; instead of vengeance offer reconciliation; and he pledged himself there would be everywhere peace and happiness to an extent never before known. Proclaim general amnesty and show that you are not unworthy to be the receptacle of the liberties of the people.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said from many States, in every issue of the press, and in every pulsation of the telegraph, came complaints that a large number of our fellow-citizens are deprived of the rights of citizenship, that their lives are not secure, that their property does not receive the equal protection of the law, that their homes are not safe, that they are in imminent danger of death and of torture worse than death. If anything could add gravity to these representations, it was the fact that these citizens, so outraged, murdered, or outlawed, suffer because of their attachment to the country, their loyalty to the flag, or because their opinions on public questions coincide with those of the majority of the American people.

He asked the attention of the House to a brief consideration of the relations of the American Constitution to the fundamental civil rights of the citizen. He had long been of the opinion, add ted in times of quiet, after much conscientious study, that the great and leading purpose of the framers of our Constitution was to place the fundamental civil rights of the people under the protection of the strongest and sublimest power known to our laws, namely, the General Government.

While we leave local power to State governments, this does not impair or imperil the right and duty of our protecting the fundamental human rights of the people. In this connection, he called attention to the Declaration of Independence to show the objects for which governments were instituted among men; but while he did not pretend that this declaration was a grant of power, he maintained that those who pledged their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor to its support, did not afterwards set up a government which did not secure the end of protecting life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The Declaration of Independence was the sublime interpreter of the Constitution; over every line that declaration shed its blazing light. The power of the Executive, the judiciary, and the Legislature was conferred only to secure these rights. This principle, however, was long anterior to the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. It was embodied in Magna Charta. The preamble to the Constitution declared the purpose for which it was ordained, namely:—To establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. Anything short of the exercise of this power was contradicted by the preamble to the Constitution. The principal danger which menaced us to-day was the effort to deny the rights, civil, political, and personal, belonging to a part of the people of the South. These rights the Federal Government was bound to protect. For seventy years there were but two instances where there was a direct exercise of national authority in the interest of despotism—the one by the fugitive slave law, the other by President Buchanan, who sought to force a pro-slavery constitution upon the people of Kansas. Both were signal failures, short-lived and impotent, which roused the indignation of the nation, bringing about in the end the destruction of slavery.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Cotton steady; sales 4000 bales, including 3500 sales yesterday; uplands at 15¾c.; Orleans at 15¾c. Flour dull and market slightly favors buyers; sales 7500 barrels State at $6@7 75; Ohio at $6 75@7 40; Western at $6@7 25; Southern at $6 90@9. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; Western, 83@84½c.; sales 28,000 bushels. Oats firm; sales 31,000 bushels Ohio at 67@69½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91½c.

GERMANY.

Killed and Wounded of the War.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—The official lists of the killed and wounded on the German side during the war have now been made up at Berlin, as far as relates to the army of the late North German Bund and the Baden division. The number given of killed in action is 13,960, of wounded 88,924, or, total casualties, without the missing, 102,884. But to these will have to be added at least 20,000 more of Bavarians and Wurtembergers, so that the Germans altogether may be considered to have lost 120,000, that is, more than six times as many as Prussia lost in 1866, when the casualties did not quite reach 20,000. The expenditure of the war is in still greater proportion to that of 1866, owing to the longer duration. The latter was returned at 124,000,000 thalers. The present war has been rudely estimated at Berlin at amounts varying from £120,000,000 to £150,000,000 sterling. But these estimates are for money laid out, and do not include stores expended. These it took £4,000,000 to replace in 1866. Lastly there are the liabilities for pensions, and for compensation to the Germans driven out of France. The latter claim, having been excluded from the treaty, is understood to have been handed over to the German Government to be met out of the general pecuniary penalty imposed on France.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
SECOND BOARD.

$700 Leh 6s, 84	84¾	$1000 O C & A 7s	83¾
$7500 Sc N 6s '82	75¾	100 sh Leh Na	56¾
$42500 City 6s, New	101¾	100 do	56¾
$3000 C & A 6s 83	93	50 sh O C & A R	57¾
$200 do	93¾	3 sh Cam & Am	116¾
$2000 Pa & N Y C 7s	94¾		

FINE STATIONERY

AND

Card Engraving.

DREKA,

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,

"athsstsp

FURNITURE,

At Your Own Prices.

GOULD & CO.,

Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,

And northeast cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts.,

Will sell you Furniture at your own prices to make room for the extensive alterations. 3 22 wfm6tsp

GROCERIES, ETC.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.

A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 tsstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

WARRANTED PURE

Old Government Java Coffee.

Roasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves.

For sale only at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

Below Chesnut, West Side.

N. B.—Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly arriving. 3 2 thsturp§

DRY GOODS.

1853 "THORNLEY'S" 1871

Eighteenth Anniversary.

For eighteen years we have been on SPRING GARDEN St., and amid the mutations of Time we have went steadily on adding to our long and respectable list of FIRST-CLASS customers (and to our exchequer, of course) for all of which we to-day present our

ANNIVERSARY THANKS,

And say that never in all the past have we offered a more complete stock of

Dry Goods

Than we have the pleasure of now presenting to the public.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

BLACK SILKS,
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS,
RICH LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,
MARSEILLES AND OTHER QUILTS,
MUSLINS, CASSIMERES,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LAST ACT.

The Fifth Street Tragedy—The Burial of the Victims This Afternoon—Scenes at the Undertaker's.

This afternoon the burial of the remains of John H. Murray and his wife, whose lives were so tragically ended on Saturday afternoon last, will take place in Hanover Street Cemetery, the funeral to proceed thither from the undertaking establishment of Joseph Hookey, No. 1245 North Second street. To this place the bodies of the murdered wife and the suicide were removed on Monday last, and from the moment of their arrival to the time we go to press to-day the establishment has been fairly besieged with people who had a craving curiosity to gratify.

The gentlemen to whom Murray, before he had carried out his terrible design, committed his body, and that of his wife when they were dead, generously fulfilled the solemn duties that had been imposed on them thus suddenly. That portion of the note relating to them was as follows:—"I have nothing more to ask, only that my wife and myself be buried in the same grave. Now, my dear friends, you were good to me in my living days, and do not forget me in my death. I will name the following gentlemen to take charge of the bodies, and I hope they will act in this case as I would have acted in my life to all, with a goodwill to pray to God to have mercy on our souls:—John H. Collins, John C. Noonan, James Rowe, John Canning, James Glark, Thomas Walls, James McDonough, William Miller, Richard Lloyd, James A. Tombleson, Samuel Nichols, and all my other friends who will help the above-named gentlemen to put me under the cold clay."

These citizens at once took steps to comply with the last request of their old friend, and succeeded beyond their expectations. This morning they gave notice that "they have sufficient funds on hand to defray all expenses, and no further contributions will be necessary. The trappings of the burial are far better than, perhaps, the unfortunate Murray ever thought of.

This morning the crowd of people before Mr. Hookey's establishment was so dense that Lieutenant Clark, with a posse of officers, was sent for to keep the pavements clear. The bodies were lying in the parlor, each encased in a casket draped in black, and ornamented with heavy silver mountings. These were the simple inscriptions on the plates:—

MARY MURRAY,
Died March 25, 1871,
Aged 22 Years.

JOHN H. MURRAY,
Died March 26, 1871,
Aged 30 Years.

Up to the time of writing there was an unbroken line of people marching around them, and then out into the street.

There will be no religious services, but the remains will be taken direct to the burial ground and interred. The mother and sister of Murray are here, but none of the deceased wife's relatives. Her father is a minister, now officiating at Marietta, Ohio. As their remains go under the sod, let the veil of charity be drawn over their short and sad career.

BUILDINGS.

The Official Enumeration by the City Assessors.

From the returns made by the assessors of the different wards, the number of houses in the city is shown to be as follows:—

	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Total.
One-story	322	81	349	752
Two-story	22,613	3 958	10,592	37,163
Three-story	55,591	3,160	1,531	70,192
Four-story	5,417	186	....	5,603
Five-story and over	593	....	....	593
Total	94,446	7,385	12,472	114,303

According to the census returns, the number of dwellings in the city in June of last year was 112,457, the census returns of 1860 showing a total of 89,632.

In the following statement is shown the number of buildings of other characters in the city:

Churches and buildings	451
School buildings, public, 134	
" " religious societies, 80	
	214
Halls and theatres	63
Foundry and factory buildings	964
Mills	78
Dye-houses	85
Tanneries	9
Rope-walks	7
Stables	3 183
Barns	1,241
Blacksmith shops	398
Other shops	1,037
Fire company house	80
Slaughter-houses	285
Offices	244
Breweries and vaults	114
Total, miscellaneous buildings	8,488
Total, dwelling-houses	114,303
Total, buildings of all kinds	122,751

A CARD FROM THE REV JOHN CHAMBERS.—For many days my mind has been exercised how I could in the most Christian and modest way reach the eye and ear of a very large number of friends, whose solicitude for my restoration to health and continued life has been so marked. I have concluded that a simple card, sent out through the press, from an honest heart, would be acceptable to all. First, then, I owe a debt of undying gratitude to the ministers of the Prince of Peace who came like doves to the windows of my tabernacle, with the inquiry late and early, "How is he; any change for the better?"

Again, my gratitude is due to a large number of God's Israel, who called again and again without any other object than to know whether the light was beginning to burn brighter in the house of sorrow. How Christian-like was this!

Then, again, I wish to acknowledge as best I can, my debt of gratitude to that large class of my fellow-citizens beginning with the learned jurist and reaching down to the humblest man of toil. In this enumeration, I take more than ordinary pleasure in including a large number of the Society of Friends, especially the members of the Twelfth Street Meeting. While memory lasts, those fond inquiries of old and young will not be forgotten. Kind words never die. As to my own beloved people, I may say of them, as Jesus said of the faithful woman, "They have done what they could." There has been nothing left undone to relieve the anxiety of a pastor's heart.

The press, too, has been most kind and generous, for which I thank them. Nor can I pass unnoticed the eminent services of my physician, S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., whose skill and devotion, under God, have brought me into a state of convalescence.

Glorious Christianity! How unlike all other systems of religion! JOHN CHAMBERS.
Philadelphia, March 28, 1871.

FIRE IN A BUMMERS' RETREAT.—On Front street, below Green, is a boarding-house, the terms for lodging being about fifteen cents per night. In view of this fact, it may well be imagined that the inmates of the dwelling do not include the most wealthy and aristocratic portion of our citizens, and it may be also inferred that at this rate of board the proprietor will never be at a loss for lodgers. The house was packed, as usual, last night, and nothing occurred to mar the serenity of the sleepers until 3 o'clock this morning, when a fire broke out in one of the rooms on the first floor. A policeman luckily was near at hand and discovered the fire. He notified Fire Company No. 21, and they arrived in time to extinguish the flames before much damage was done. The house was filled with smoke, however, and the way in which the inmates (people call them bummers) swarmed out of that dilapidated dwelling was a sight to see. In the establishment is employed a person named Joseph Long, whose duty heretofore has been to serve up the eatables to the lords and ladies in the dining-rooms. A combination of circumstances induced the proprietor to believe that Long ought to be suspected for having set fire to the place. It was not long before he was arrested, and he will have a hearing before Alderman Toland this afternoon.

CARED FOR.

The Will of the Late Charles Gerong.

Yesterday afternoon the will of the late Charles Gerong was admitted to probate. He commands that his widow, who is demented, be thus provided for:—

I direct that after my just debts and funeral expenses have been paid, my hereinafter-mentioned executor shall invest all my estate in approved securities, and shall pay over to my beloved wife, Augusta Gerong, during her natural life, the income arising and accruing from my said estate, in such sums as her comfort and necessities may require; that a suitable boarding-place be provided for her where she can have such attentions as her situation and condition may require. * * * I direct that upon the death of my beloved wife, after providing for her suitable burial, my said executor shall divide the residue of my estate into two equal moieties—the one-half moiety I direct them to pay over to the German Reformed Salem Congregation and their successors, * * * the other full one half moiety I direct my said executors to pay over to the Rev. John G. Wiehle, now pastor of the German Reformed Salem Congregation, to be his and his heirs' forever. * * * I appoint as my executors Jacob Rech and Conrad Bruder, both elders of the said Reformed Salem Congregation.

The value of the estate is about $5000.

THE NEW HALL OF THE Y. M. C. A. OF GERMANTOWN.—Last evening the new rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association of Germantown were opened to the public for the first time. This association has hitherto met in the various churches of Germantown, but they have now leased the whole of the upper portion of the building No. 4765 Main street. The meeting room of the association is a large room on the second floor. On the third floor is situated the reading-room, which will be comfortably furnished and supplied with books and periodicals intended to attract young men into the association. The association hitherto numbered about 56 members, but last evening 52 new members were proposed and elected, making a membership now of 108. The treasurer last evening received $61 from the members present. The members are divided into several classes paying different sums into the treasury. Active members are required to be members of some evangelical church and pay $2 per annum. An associate member pays $2, a sustaining member $5, a life member $20 without further payment, and an honorary member $50 without further payment.

After the transaction of some routine business, Mr. John A. Wagenseller addressed the meeting, saying that the efforts of the members should be turned to bring under religious and moral influences young men who are not as yet members of any Church. He spoke of the closing of the fire companies' houses, and hoped that the young men who formerly congregated there would be brought into the reading-room of the association.

AN ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CLAIM.—The case of Captain Thomas Conner, charged with presenting a claim to the Government for subsistence of troops prior to their being mustered into the service of the United States, was resumed this morning before United States Commissioner Hibler.

One of the receipts which, it is alleged, the defendant forwarded to Washington, was for the payment by Conner of the rent of barracks. The precise locality was not stated. The testimony of the following witness was produced to show that the barracks were not at Barnwell and South streets:—

Bernard Maguire sworn—I reside at Barnwell and South streets; Barnwell used to be called Bank street; Captain Conner never used my premises for recruiting purposes; he used the property opposite; there are two corners there; there is only one dwelling at the corners; I live in it; Captain Conner recruited a company in 1861, at Chippewa and South streets, I think; there are three houses between Bank and Chippewa streets. (The defendant asserts that the barracks were at Chippewa and South streets.)

The defendant was held in $15,000 bail to answer at court. He was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Beale.

It is proper in this connection to state that Captain Conner protests his entire innocence of any fraud; he says the claim is a just one, and that confusion has arisen by reason of the alteration of the names of the streets. He promises to make a satisfactory explanation.

PEDDLER IN TROUBLE.—E. R. Knight, a basket merchant, vulgarly known as peddler, was yesterday in a house at Broad and Vine streets, endeavoring to dispose of half-class soap, spliced shoe-strings, tin razors, etc. It was observed that Mr. Knight had not in his possession a license, and the matter being inquired into a little further, the fact was demonstrated without the possibility of a doubt that the thought of taking out a license had never entered the Bœotian mind of the soap and razor man. This important discovery having been made, it was thought that the attention of Alderman Jones should be called to the matter. Accordingly, Knight was taken before that magistrate, and held in $600 bail to answer at court.

BEAT HIS MOTHER.—A bad boy, so it is said, is Francis McElroy. He lives at No. 508 North Twelfth street. What did the precious youth do yesterday but go home in a beastly state of intoxication, and beat his mother; and then, to add to his bad conduct, he stuffed a number of articles in his pockets, and went out and sold them. Francis was arrested afterwards, and Alderman Massey has had the duty and the pleasure of placing the young man under sufficient bail to answer.

THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE.—Yesterday Contractor John W. Murphy resumed operations on the South Street Bridge. The work at present in hand is the building of the western approach. Yesterday, also, the jury viewed the land on the eastern bank, belonging to private parties, preparatory to taking it for the use of the eastern approach and assessing damages.

BUMMERS CAPTURED.—Lieutenant Flaherty, accompanied by a number of officers, made a raid last night on a gang of corner bummers who have been wont to infest the corner of Twenty-third and South streets. Five of the rowdies were put under arrest, and Alderman Morrow has held them in bail to keep the peace.

STREET LITERATURE.—Louis Barber, for tearing down a number of handbills which had been posted on the fence surrounding the Keystone Skating Park, at Moyamensing avenue and Morris street, was yesterday arrested, and has been held in bail by Alderman Lutz to answer for the offense.

NAVIGATION OPENED.—The water was let into the Susquenanna and Tide Water Canal yesterday, and boats are now passing at all points.

MOURNING NOTE PAPERS,

Envelopes,

And Visiting Cards,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WM. H. HOSKINS,

STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,

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THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Commission

The Forthcoming eport.

Sumner and Fred. Douglass.

Debate on the Ku-Klux Bill.

The New U. S. Loan.

Later from Europe.

Manifesto from Versailles.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Circular from the Versailles Government.

VERSAILLES, March 29.—The Government has issue da circular to the prefects, announcing that "order has been established in Lyons and Toulouse, and that the attempt at insurrection in the large towns has failed, save in Marseilles, Narbonne, and Saint Etienne."

La France says the regulars are

Rallying to the Support of the Government.

The continued occupation of French territory by the Prussians is due to the insurgents. The Government has

Temporized with the Insurrection

to avoid the shedding of blood, but is ready today to meet and crush it. Menotti and Ricciotti Garibaldi have declined to fight except against a foreign enemy.

LONDON, March 29.

General Cluseret

is said to have been appointed general administrator of the insurgent military affairs, vice Du Besson, suspended, but the report is considered doubtful.

Flourens' Resignation

of his military functions has been accepted.

PARIS, March 29.

The Committee of the Republic

resigned their powers, and were newly elected.

At the Assembly,

at Versailles to-day, there was a turbulent meeting of Deputies.

Large Bodies of Cavalry and Infantry

have arrived from the West, and a large military camp has been formed at St. Germain for the protection of the Government.

There were religious ceremonies in the cathedral yesterday for the rest of the souls of the departed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

The San Domingo Commissioners

submitted their report to the President to-day. It is expected that the President will send it to Congress either to-day or to-morrow, with the view of having it read while the San Domingo debate is in progress. General Grant has the idea that this report will

Answer all the Allegations

of Sumner and Schurz.

It has been suggested to the President that inasmuch as the report of the commissioners does not recommend annexation, he should send in a message with the report, giving the personal views of the commissioners.

Douglass and Sumner.

The President's organ here quotes Frederick Douglass as being opposed to the course Sumner has taken on the matter of annexation.

When the commissioners heard of the deposition of Sumner they all expressed their regrets at it, and Douglass among the rest. If he has changed his views on the subject, it must be since his return to the United States.

The debate in the House on

The Ku-klux Bill

was opened to-day by Mr. Morgan, Ohio, immediately after reading the journal, and will be continued through the day. Democrats and Republicans are speaking alternately.

The New Loan.

Secretary Boutwell, notwithstanding the expiration of the 30 days yesterday, will allow subscriptions to the five per cent. loan to continue for the present. Negotiations are pending with foreign bankers to allow them to take the remainder of the hundred millions. As soon as this is consummated the loan will be withdrawn. It is the purpose of the Secretary in putting the next loan on the market to allow a lower rate of interest on bonds to be subscribed for. He may limit it to 4½ and 5 per cent., allowing them to be taken together.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—A Republican caucus was held this morning relative to passing the Jersey City charter over the Governor's veto, and an attempt was made to make it a strict party measure. Mr. Ripley (Rep.), of Essex county, refused to vote for it in any case. The caucus adjourned till half-past 12 o'clock without any decided action.

The Senate has killed the bill repealing the Driggs Drainage Commission, and passed the Erie Freight Equalizing bill.

The bills providing for an additional lunatic asylum and for the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor have passed both houses.

FROM THE STATE.

Lafayette College Commencement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

EASTON, Pa., March 29.—The literary societies of Lafayette College have selected Hon. Alexander K. McClure, of Philadelphia, to deliver the usual annual address before them at the approaching commencement in June next.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 29.—House supplement to an act erecting Norristown into a borough, as committed.

Senate supplement to the act appropriating ground for public purposes in Philadelphia as committed. This is the bill introduced by Mr. Connell yesterday, and provides that so much of any law as authorizes any jury in assessing damages for any property taken for the park to estimate the advantage to property adjoining or in the vicinity to be repealed; also requiring such juries to report to the court as such damages the value of the land taken, without deduction for any advantages derived to any adjacent land; also, Senate bill to protect and prohibit inebriates and sane persons from being admitted as patients into asylums and other institutions for the insane, as committed.

The Committee on Federal Relations made a report on the resolution relative to the difficulties which have arisen among the oyster fisheries in Delaware Bay, through the recent action of the New Jersey authorities. The report is lengthy, and sets forth the following facts:—For upwards of forty years the fisheries in the Delaware river and Bay have been used in common by the citizens of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey. On April 14, 1846, an act was passed by the New Jersey Legislature for the preservation of clams and oysters, but it was so prohibitory that it was not enforced until the passage of an act, this session, for the better enforcement of that law in Maurice River Cove and Delaware Bay.

The provisions of the last statute are given, as also are the law of 1868, and the 7th section of the last act is believed by the committee to be an infringement of the 21 section of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States. The citizens of this State having long enjoyed the right to plant and gather oysters in the Delaware river and bay, and have expended a large amount of money. The legislative action of New Jersey has compelled a suspension of business to the injury of more than a thousand fishermen of this state, who are willing to comply with all the laws of New Jersey and pay for license and taxes, but who find they must either relinquish their valuable interest and get other employment or move to New Jersey. The committee recommended the passage of the following joint resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey be and they are hereby requested to repeal the seventh section of an act entitled "An act for the preservation of clams and oysters," approved April 14, 1846, as being in contravention of that comity between the several States as is provided for in the 2d section of article 4th of the Constitution of the United States, and detrimental to the interests and conflicting with the rights of large numbers of the citizens of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the Governor of New Jersey, with a request that the same be laid before the Legislature of that State.

The above resolution was then unanimously adopted.

New bills introduced:—Mr. Albright, one relative to promissory notes and other negotiable instruments, providing that no days of grace shall be allowed. Also, that where the post office address is not added to the name of any drawer, accepter, or endorser of any negotiable instrument it shall be allowed sufficient notice of dishonor or protest by depositing the notice thereof in the post office in the place where it is payable, addressed to the payer at the place where it was dated.

House.

The morning session opened by a motion to reconsider a vote by which the House had defeated a bill authorizing railroad and mining companies with railroad privileges in the Luzerne anthracite coal field to merge and consolidate. The motion was reconsidered, and the bill again came before the House. In the discussion which ensued, the rights of capital and labor were debated at length. On the one hand the railroad corporations were denounced as establishing dangerous monopolies, and on the other they were sustained as developing the country.

The debate assumed the widest range, and the arguments, pro and con, would fill volumes.

The apportionment of Senatorial districts for Philadelphia is objected to by Senator Heaney, who is opposed to the Twenty-ninth ward, but in favor of the Twentieth ward, being in the Second district.

VANDERBILT VICTORIOUS.

Decision in the Erie-Vanderbilt Litigation—Defeat of Erie—Judge Barnard Dismisses the Complaint!

In the action in which the Erie Railway Company are plaintiffs and Cornelius Vanderbilt defendant, to recover about $4,000,000, which has been pending in the courts for about two years, Judge Barnard yesterday rendered judgment for the defendant. The amount in litigation was alleged to have been paid to Commodore Vanderbilt in July, 1868, upon the settlement of the Erie litigations then pending. One million dollars was paid to the Commodore as a bonus for getting the suits against the Erie Company discontinued, and for the rescinding of the contract, by which Commodore Vanderbilt compelled the company to purchase fifty thousand shares of Erie stock at $70 a share, receiving for it $2,500,000 in cash and $1,125,000 worth of bonds of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railway Company. After the trial of the suit was about half finished before Judge Barnard in 1869, it was postponed on account of Mr. Field being obliged to attend to another cause in Rochester.

Several arguments have been had in the case, and several months ago it was adjourned, at the request of the defendant's counsel, to make their proofs. Judge Barnard had previously denied a motion for non-suit, holding that the evidence of the plaintiffs constituted a cause of action.

The argument yesterday was heard in the room of the Supervisors. At its conclusion Judge Barnard announced his decision, as follows:—

After having examined very carefully the complaint, and the answer and the testimony, I have come to the conclusion, looking at the allegations that are in the complaint on which the right of the plaintiff to recover against the defendant is claimed—I find that it is charged that the defendant obtained stock, bonds, and money, amounting to some millions of dollars, belonging to the plaintiffs, as charged therein. Another allegation that he obtained possession of the bonds, stock, and money by artifice, trick, or fraud, or by the influence with or control over the board of directors or some of the officers of the Erie Railway Company; also, the fear created in the minds of some of the then officers of the company to effect this settlement. It is alleged, further, in the complaint that the company had no power to make the agreement as therein set forth, and no power to enter into this compromise at all with Work, Schell, and with the defendant; that it was in fraud of the stockholders of the company—the making of such a settlement—and that two of the directors, Gould and Fisk, opposed it. Now, with regard to the allegation of fraud, I am entirely unable to find any, not even the slightest evidence, because it appears from the testimony that at that time the present plaintiffs were engaged in a series of expensive, long, and protracted litigations.

There can be no question in regard to the Erie Railway Company having the power to retire their own stock, and to buy their own bonds or their own property whenever they have the money to do so. They are specially accepted by the third section of the General Railroad act from that provision that prevents railroad companies from buying or retiring their own stock. The very fact that two of the directors—Fisk and Gould—voted in the negative against the settlement would have no material weight that I know of—no more weight than if eight out of seventeen voted the same as those two men. There was no law to prevent the action of the majority being good. On looking at it in that light I have come to the conclusion that this action cannot be maintained. There is no fraud proved on the part of the defendant or of any of his officers—nothing but what he had a legitimate and proper right to do, as far as the settlement was concerned. The officers of the company had a right to settle these litigations. It was their duty to do so. It was a good settlement, and it was one that would benefit and has benefited, and I presume will benefit, the stockholders. The plaintiffs at the time this writ was brought were governed and controlled by a new set of officers, who thought that in the performance of their duty they should make an effort to recover, for the benefit of the stockholders, this large sum of money they deemed improperly extracted from their hands. They commenced this suit in good faith, and I don't think it would be proper to punish them any more by fining them with costs, because it seems to have been a mistake—an honest mistake—on the part of the plaintiffs when they commenced it. The complaint is therefore dismissed without costs.—*N. Y. World.*

Another Heavy Judgment Against Erie.

It is not generally known that the Bergen Tunnel, so important to the Erie Road, has never been fully paid for. It was finished by the contractor, Mr. A. B. Seymour, in December, 1860. Immediately thereupon a controversy arose between him and the Long Dock Company, otherwise Erie, about his pay.

The contractor claimed that there was a large balance due him, while the company insisted that they had overpaid him about $34,500. The contractor, in 1861, filed his bill for relief in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, and the suit has been "dragging its slow length along" until the 17th inst., when the master, Jonathan Dixon, Jr., to whom it had been referred, to state an account between the parties, reported a balance due from the Erie Railway Company to the contractor of $32,616·53.—*N. Y. Times.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Martinsville Case.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

The case of Thorn, Trimber, and Webb still engages the Court, and other business has been postponed until Friday.

The Grand Jury.

When the Grand Jury came into Court this morning Mr. Sheppard stated that he had yesterday received from the foreman of the Grand Jury several questions in writing relating to the mode of proceeding with a bill which the Grand Jury had a few days previously requested might be returned to them for reconsideration. Mr. Sheppard stated that these questions involved matters of practice and law in the Grand Jury room, and he therefore preferred that the questions should be answered by the Court. He accordingly submitted the interrogatories to the Court, and requested that the Judge would instruct the jury as to the law applicable to the subject inquired of.

Judge Peirce then took the papers and replied to each of the questions, fully instructing the Grand Jury as to the proper mode of procedure upon the bill.

Dull.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

In the case of Charles Cole, tried upon a charge of indecent assault and battery upon a little girl, the jury failing to agree were discharged.

Samuel Wilson, alias "Monkey Pat," pleaded guilty on the charge of highway robbery, in knocking Lyttleton Williams down and stealing his purse and watch. The judge sent him to the Penitentiary for five years.

There being no other business ready the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

FOURTH EDITION

Proceedings of Congress.

Debate in the House.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. Shellabarger's Ku-Klux Bill.

Addition to the Conscience Fund

Heavy Frost in Virginia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Conscience Money.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A letter was received at the Treasury Department to-day from a banker at Baden-Baden enclosing a bill of exchange on New York for $5000 gold, with a statement that it is from a former citizen of the United States who desires to make anonymous restitution to the United States Treasury.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Mystery Solved.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The body found yesterday in the East river has been identified as that of Edward Fitzpatrick, cashier of Eugene Kelly & Co., bankers, who disappeared about six weeks ago, and no trace of whom had since been found. The books are correct, and the finding of property upon the body shows he was not the victim of foul play.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Heavy Frost in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., March 29.—There was a heavy frost with ice, here this morning, extending up to the Potomac. It is feared that the fruit crop has been destroyed.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Senate took up in the morning hour Mr. Anthony's resolution to amend the order of business, so that any bill on the South passed by the House of Representatives may be considered at the present session.

Mr. Casserly, in denial of Mr. Anthony's assertion of yesterday, quoted from various Senate debates to show that certain legislation of the Senate, particularly the reconstruction measures, had been dictated and prepared by Republican caucuses.

He read from speeches by Messrs. Sumner, Sherman, and Stewart in confirmation of this. He would ask, what were these caucuses held for if not to whip in the more independent and conscientious members of the majority, and went on to enumerate some of the evils and dangers to the country from a blind obedience to party tyranny. The Enforcement bill and similar measures had been pushed through by the majority by all-night sessions and the physical exhaustion of their opponents.

Mr. Anthony reiterated his assertion that no Republican caucus had ever sought to bind the conscience or judgment of a member, and defended the caucus system as an indispensable and time-honored expedient for ascertaining the sentiment of members of the same party upon a given subject.

Mr. Wilson corroborated Mr. Anthony's assertion.

He was here for six years, when there was an overwhelming Democratic majority, and that majority repeatedly canvassed the Senate upon pending legislation. Something had been said by the Senator from California (Mr. Casserly), complaining that the minority had been compelled to stay up all night; but there were not now near so many night sessions as in the great struggles of 1857 and 1858, when the Republican minority had little success, because they were sober men. The majority towards morning were generally found stretched on the sofas.

After further discussion the subject went over without action by the expiration of the morning hour, and the San Domingo discussion was resumed.

Mr. Schurz resumed the floor, and proceeded to argue that the annexation of Texas furnished no precedent or justification for the belligerent interference of the President to protect Dominica against Hayti. One leading object of the San Domingo expedition seemed to have been to protect Baez from his own subjects. In this connection he was reminded of the statement made yesterday, by the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Howe), that Baez, in the matter of annexation, was influenced by purely patriotic and unselfish motives, believing such a step would bring peace to his countrymen.

He (Mr. Schurz) had read a newspaper abstract of the forthcoming report of the commission, and he there found an interesting exhibition of the sublimewant of selfishness of that pure patriot Baez. He there found among other items in the bill to be paid by the United States, $30,000 for property destroyed by the Spaniards, and $600,000 for back salaries. How the heart of that patriot ached to sacrifice its possessor for the welfare of his fellow-citizens, with the snug sum of $70,000 in his pocket and $600,000 to be divided among his brothers and relations, who mainly constituted the Dominican police force.

House.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the select committee.

Mr. Morgan, a member of the committee, commenced his speech by saying that he was no apologist for crime, whether committed in the North or in the South. He trusted that all criminals would be brought to speedy justice and tried by the proper jurisdiction, for if criminals be not tried by the proper jurisdiction, then the act of condemnation is itself a crime. He denounced as an atrocious calumny the charge of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, that the Democrats encouraged murder and outrages against Southern Republicans to help them in the next Presidential election.

With such a charge before them, deliberately made, it ought to teach gentlemen to be more cautious of the truthfulness of any charge and wild rumors with reference to the people of the South. The gentleman from Massachusetts gave as a reason for not serving on the select committee to examine into the affairs of that section, that the investigation would do more harm than good. Why did he decline? Because the gentleman and the country knew that the atrocious calumnies against the people of the South are manufactured, and the trouble at the South was for the greater part owing to the mistaken legislation of Congress, which passed laws on despotic principles, forgetting that this is a republican government. He asserted as his belief that a majority of the Republican members are in their hearts and judgments against the pending bill.

When they record their votes in its favor they give their sanction to the establishment of military rule, not only in Virginia, but in Ohio, not only in Louisiana, but in New York, and in every other State of the Union. The bill vested the President of the United States with unlimited power, without any check whatever. On his own view or determination of facts, he was authorized to employ the army and navy to invade the States, supersede the Courts, try and convict men by military commission, and exercise complete control over the life, liberty, and property of the citizen. Such power was in accordance with that possessed by the Czar of Russia or the Great Mogul. There was nothing in the bill in conformity with the spirit of republican institutions. It vested the President with despotic power.

Mr. Morgan proclaimed and challenged contradiction as to the truth of the assertion that when the war closed peace and security existed from Maine to the Rio Grande, and in proof of this he quoted from the reports of Generals Grant and Sherman. Yet in March, 1867, the South was by Congressional legislation divided into military districts, and the lives, liberty, and property of the people of that section subjected to military rule. The President, in his message of December, 1870, informed Congress that a year of peace and prosperity had just passed; and notwithstanding this it was now proposed to clothe the President with unlimited military power.

After further remarks, he said:—If you would restore peace and tranquility to the South and the whole country, change your policy toward the South. Instead of the sword, extend the olive branch; instead of vengeance offer reconciliation; and he pledged himself there would be everywhere peace and happiness to an extent never before known. Proclaim general amnesty and show that you are not unworthy to be the receptacle of the liberties of the people.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said from many States, in every issue of the press, and in every pulsation of the telegraph, come complaints that a large number of our fellow-citizens are deprived of the rights of citizenship, that their lives are not secure, that their property does not receive the equal protection of the law, that their homes are not safe, that they are in imminent danger of death and of torture worse than death. If anything could add gravity to these representations, it was the fact that these citizens, so outraged, murdered, or outlawed, suffer because of their attachment to the country, their loyalty to the flag, or because their opinions on public questions coincide with those of the majority of the American people.

He asked the attention of the House to a brief consideration of the relations of the American Constitution to the fundamental civil rights of the citizen. He had long been of the opinion, adopted in times of quiet, after much conscientious study, that the great and leading purpose of the framers of our Constitution was to place the fundamental civil rights of the people under the protection of the strongest and sublimest power known to our laws, namely, the General Government.

While we have local power to State governments, this does not impair or imperil the right and duty of our protecting the fundamental human rights of the people. In this connection, he called attention to the Declaration of Independence to show the objects for which governments were instituted among men; but while he did not pretend that this declaration was a grant of power, he maintained that those who pledged their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor to its support, did not afterwards set up a government which did not secure the end of protecting life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The Declaration of Independence was the sublime interpreter of the Constitution; over every line that declaration shed its blazing light. The power of the Executive, the judiciary, and the Legislature were conferred only to secure these rights. This principle, however, was long anterior to the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. It was embodied in Magna Charta. The preamble to the Constitution declared the purpose for which it was ordained, namely:—To establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. Anything short of the exercise of this power was contradicted by the preamble to the Constitution. The principal danger which menaced us to-day was the effort to deny the rights, civil, political, and personal, belonging to a part of the people of the South. These rights the Federal Government was bound to protect. For seventy years there were but two instances where there was a direct exercise of national authority in the interest of despotism—the one by the fugitive slave law, the other by President Buchanan, who sought to force a pro-slavery constitution upon the people of Kansas. Both were signal failures, shortlived and impotent, which roused the indignation of the nation, bringing about in the end the destruction of slavery.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Cotton steady; sales 4000 bales, including 3800 bales yesterday; uplands at 15¾c.; Orleans at 15¾c. Flour dull and market slightly favors buyers; sales 7500 barrels State at $6@7·5; Ohio at $6·70@7·40; Western at $6@7·25; Southern at $6·90@9. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; Western, 83@81½c.; sales 28,000 bushels. Oats firm; sales 21,000 bushels Ohio at 67@69½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91½c.

GERMANY.

Killed and Wounded of the War.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—The official lists of the killed and wounded on the German side during the war have now been made up at Berlin, as far as relates to the army of the late North German Bund and the Baden division. The number given of killed in action is 13,960, of wounded 88,924, or, total casualties, without the missing, 102,884. But to these will have to be added at least 20,000 more of Bavarians and Wurtembergers, so that the Germans altogether may be considered to have lost 120,000, that is, more than six times as many as Prussia lost in 1866, when the casualties did not quite reach 20,000. The expenditure of the war is in still greater proportion to that of 1866, owing to the longer duration. The latter was returned at 124,000,000 thalers. The present war has been rudely estimated at Berlin at amounts varying from £120,000,000 to £150,000,000 sterling. But these estimates are for money laid out, and do not include stores expended. These it took £4,000,000 to replace in 1866. Lastly there are the liabilities for pensions, and for compensation to the Germans driven out of France. The latter claim, having been excluded from the treaty, is understood to have been handed over to the German Government to be met out of the general pecuniary penalty imposed on France.

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$3000 C & A 6s 83	93	50 sh O C & A R	b5. 47
$200 do	92¾	3 sh Cam & Am	116¾
$2000 Pa & N Y C 7s	94¾		

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ANNIVERSARY THANKS,

And say that never in all the past have we offered a more complete stock of

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Than we have the pleasure of now presenting before the public.

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NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS,
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